

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

A standard linear barcode consisting of vertical black lines of varying widths on a white background.

3 1761 01790710 6

Bellairs, Henry Spencer
henrick

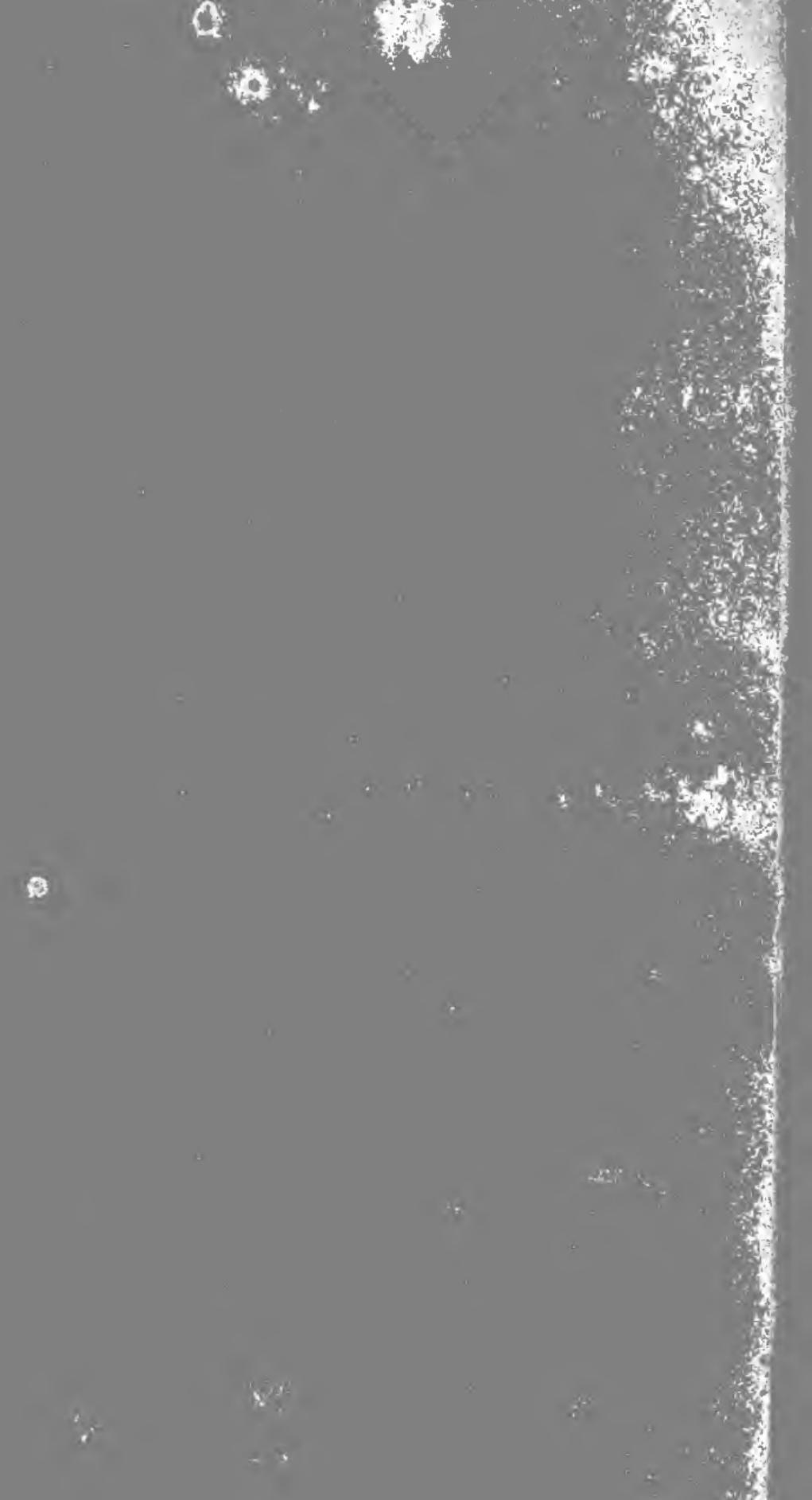
A grammar of the Marathi
language

TK
2357
B45
1868

A GRAMMAR
OF THE
MARATHI LANGUAGE.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation



A GRAMMAR
OF THE
MARATHI LANGUAGE,

BY

H. S. K. BELLAIRS, M.A. (OXFORD),

AND

LAXMAN Y. ASKHEDKAR, B.A. (BOMBAY).



Bombay :

PRINTED AT THE
EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

1868.

PK
2357
B45
1868



Dedication.



TO

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT, BARONET,

&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

We dedicate this book to you, hoping that it may prove a help to the cause in which you have taken so much interest, and for which you have done so much.

Your obedient Servants,

H. S. K. BELLAIRS,

LAXMAN Y. ASKHEDKAR.

Belgaum, 1868.



P R E F A C E.

To gain a critical and accurate knowledge of the Marathi language has, up to the present time, been almost impossible for Europeans.

Dadoba Pandurang's and Krishna Shastri Godabola's Marathi Grammars, invaluable as they are, present insurmountable difficulties to any but very advanced scholars. Dr. Stevenson's Grammar is worse than useless. Its errors are too numerous to be dealt with here *seriatim*. Amongst the more striking may be mentioned wrong system of declensions; absurd rules and intricacies with regard to genders, numbers, and cases; endless errors as to verbs, and spelling.

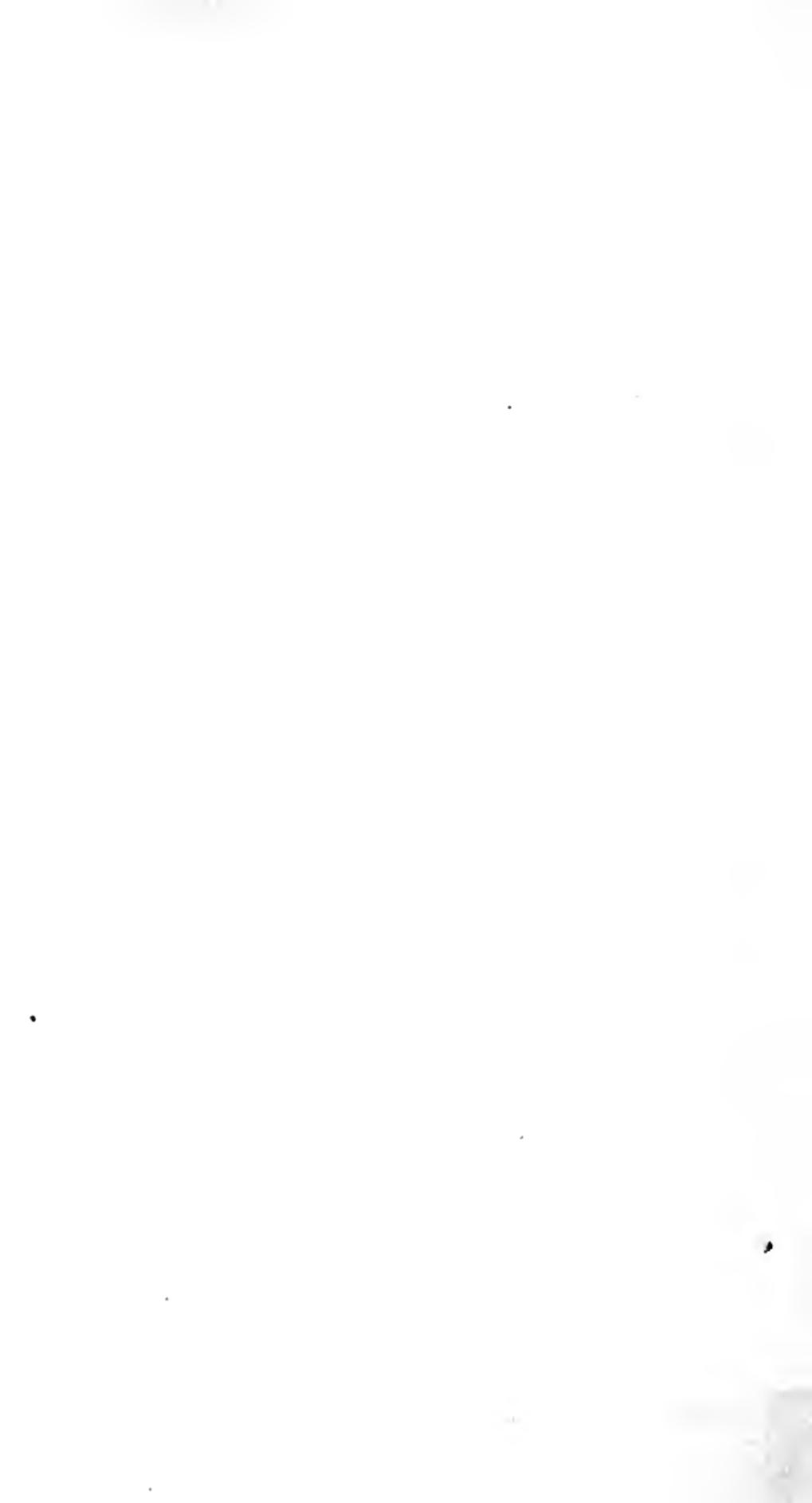
The truth of these assertions may be proved by any student of Marathi by a comparison of Dr. Stevenson's Grammar with that of Mr. Dadoba, Mr. Godabola, or our own. We have generally followed the system pursued by Mr. Benfey in his Sanscrit Grammar; and we have freely made use of Mr. Dadoba's, Mr. Godabola's, and Professor Wilson's works.

We acknowledge with gratitude the kindness shown to us by Professor Mahadeva Govind Ranade, who has given us his advice in our difficulties.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Alphabet	1
Phonetic Rules	3
The Parts of Speech	4
Substantives.....	5
Declensions, 1st	8
,, 2nd	10
,, 3rd	13
,, 4th	14
,, 5th	15
,, 6th	15
,, 7th	16
Pronouns	17
Adjectives	26
Numerals	27
Verbs	31
Adverbs	63
Particles	64
Compounds	64
Verb Constructions	66
Syntax.....	68
Prosody	75
Appendix	82



MARATHI GRAMMAR.

PART I.

The Marathi Alphabet consists of forty-seven letters. Of these fourteen are vowels and thirty-three consonants.

Sounds.	Hard or surd.				Soft or sonant.							
Gutturals ..	क	ख	..	ग	घ	ड	ह	अ	आ	..	..	..
Palatals	च	छ	श	ज	झ	ञ	य	इ	ई	ए	ऐ	ऐ
Cerebrals ..	ट	ठ	ष	ડ	ঠ	ণ	ର	କ୍ର	କ୍ର	..	..	..
Dentals	ତ	ଥ	ସ	ଦ	ଧ	ନ	ଲ	ଲୁ	ଲୁ	..	..	..
Labials	ପ	ଫ	..	ବ	ମ	ମ	ବ	ତ	ତୁ	ଓ	ଓଁ	ଓଁ

1. Besides these there is a nasal, called *Anuswâra*, denoted by a dot above the letter after which it is to be pronounced; ex., राजांत् Râjânt.

2. An aspirate, called *Visarga*, denoted by two dots placed one above the other : ex., प्रातःकाळ Prâtahkâl.

N.B. ल् *li* is not found in Sanscrit Grammars. क्ष *ksha*, compounded of क and ष, and ज्ञ *jnya*, compounded of ज and ञ, are in common use as simple letters. छ *lla* is often used in Marathi, being frequently substituted for the Sanscrit ल्.

The letters are pronounced as follows :—

अ	a	like	a	in arena.
आ	â	„	a	„ far
इ	i	„	i	„ film.
ई	î	„	ee	„ feet.
उ	u	„	u	„ full.
ऊ	û	„	oo	„ root.
ऋ	ri	„	ri	„ rid.
ॠ	rî	„	rea	„ read.
ऌ	li	„	li	„ lick.
ৡ	lî	„	lea	„ lead.
়	e	„	a	„ fate.
়ে	ai	„	ai	„ mai (Italian).
়ো	o	„	o	„ note.
়ৌ	ou	„	ow	„ vow.

Anusvâra (̐) like *ng* in king.

Visarga (:) ha, like *ha* in Minnehaha.

କ	ka	like	cu	in cup	ଡ	ଢା	like	du	in dun
ଖ	kha	„	kh	„ khan	ଢ	ଢା	„	dh	„ adhesion
ଗ	ga	„	gu	„ gull	ଣ	ଣା	„	nn	„ conned
ଘ	gha	„	gh	„ Afghan	ତ	ତା	„	tu	„ tub
ଙ୍ଗ	ng	„	ng	„ sung	ଘ	ଥା	„	thu	„ thunder
ଚ	cha	„	chu	„ church	ଦ	ଦା	„	du	„ dunce
ଛ	chha	„	chh	„ chink	ଧ	ଧା	„	dh	„ sandhill
ଜ	ja	„	ju	„ jut	ନ	ନା	„	nu	„ nut
ଝ	za	„	dz	„ adze	ପ	ପା	„	pu	„ pup
ଙ୍ଞ	na	„	n	„ singe	ଫ	ଫା	„	ph	„ shepherd
ଟ	ta	„	to	„ atom	ବ	ବା	„	bu	„ but
ଠ	t-ha	„	t-h	„ at-home	ଭ	ଭା	„	bh	„ abhor

म ma	like <i>mu</i> in mummy	श sha	like <i>shu</i> in shut
य ya	„ <i>you</i> , „ young	ष sha	„ <i>shu</i> „ shun
र ra	„ <i>ru</i> „ run	स sa	„ <i>su</i> „ subtle
ल la	„ <i>lu</i> „ lung	ह ha	„ <i>hu</i> „ hut
व va	„ <i>wo</i> „ won	ळ lla	„ <i>ll</i> „ hall

N.B.—Vowels and diphthongs are joined to consonants as follows :—

क ka, का kâ, कि ki, की kî, कु ku, कू kû, कृkri,
 कॄ krî, कृॄ kli, कृॄ klî, के ke, कै kaî, को ko, कौ kow,
 कं kam, कः kaha.

Out of the vowels given above the following are diphthongs :—ए, ऐ, ओ, औ.

In Marâthi when two or more consonants come together, they may be combined either by placing the one consonant under the other, or by omitting the transverse line of all the consonants except the last: ex., स्वच्छ Svachchha; this word is composed of the following letters :—स् s, व् v, च् ch, छ् chh.

N.B.—Every consonant in Marâthi contains the vowel अ a (unless it has the विराम Virâma mark (.) placed under it), and this vowel has a sound similar to that of either of the a's in arena. Thus न is not pronounced like the English n, but like the na at the end of the word arena.

PHONETIC RULES.

I. Homogeneous vowels meeting together at the end and the beginning either of separate words or parts of a compound, combine into one long homogeneous vowel : ex.—

अ or आ + अ or आ = आ	स्वर्ग +	आपि = स्वर्गापि
इ or ई + इ or ई = ई	कवि +	ईश्वर = कवीश्वर
उ or ऊ + उ or ऊ = ऊ	भानु +	उदय = भानूदय
ऋ or ॠ + ॠ or ॠ = ॠ	पितृ +	ऋण = पितृण

II. When अ or आ at the end of a word or part of a compound meets other vowels of the beginning of other words, changes take place as follows :—

अ or आ + इ i or ई ī = ए ex. देव + ईश्वर = देवेश्वर.
अ or आ + उ u or ऊ ū = ओ ex. सूर्य + उदय = सूर्योदय.
अ or आ + ॠ ri or ॠ ṛi = अर् ex. ब्रह्म + ॠषि = ब्रह्मर्षि.
अ or आ + ए e or ऐ ai = ऐ ex. एक + एक = एकैक.
अ or आ + औ o or औ ow = औ ex. वन + औषध = वनौषध.

III. When a word, or the first part of a compound, ends in इ i or ई ī, उ u or ऊ ū, ॠ ri or ॠ ṛi ल्ल li or ल्ल lī, and the following begins with a heterogeneous vowel or a diphthong, इ i and ई ī are changed to य्, उ u and ऊ ū to व्, ॠ and ॠ to र्, and ल्ल and ल्ल to ल्.

IV. A final क्, k, ट् t, त् t, प् p followed by a sonant letter is changed to the corresponding sonant : namely, ग् g, ड् d, ढ् d, ब् b.

PARTS OF SPEECH,

OR

CLASSES OF WORDS.

The words of the Marāṭhi language may be arranged in three classes.—viz, Nouns, Verbs, and Particles.

Nouns are either substantives, adjectives, or adverbs. (Pronouns, *i.e.* words standing for nouns, are of three kinds; substantival, adjectival, and adverbial.) Particles are either postpositions or conjunctions.

Interjections are extra-grammatical words.

SUBSTANTIVES.

A substantive is the name of a distinct and independent existence, whether real or ideal.

Substantives are proper names, or common nouns, or abstract nouns.

Substantives in Marâthi are inflected; and they have two numbers, singular and plural.

By inflection the Marâthi language indicates eight general relations, and accordingly has eight cases, viz:—Nominative, Accusative, Instrumental, Dative, Ablative, Genitive, Locative, and Vocative, which are distinguished by terminations or postpositions.

Gender.

There are but very few rules of use in finding the genders of Marâthi Nouns ; the student must generally trust to the dictionary.

Names and appellations of males are masculine. The following also are masculine :—Names of mountains, seas, days, planets, winds, life, affections of the mind and names of large objects as opposed to small of the same class, which are feminine. Exc. :—

दृश्या, Daryâ (*f.*) sea. अरुन्धती Arundhatî (*f.*). हवा Havâ (*f.*) air. दया Dayâ (*f.*) pity. कृपा Kripâ (*f.*) favour. करुणा Karunâ (*f.*) pity. माया Mâyâ (*f.*) love.

ममता	Mamatâ (f.) love.	इच्छा	Ichchhâ (f.) desire.
ईर्ष्या	Irshâ (f.) emulation.	क्षमा	Kshamâ (f.) pardon.
शंका	Shankâ (f.) doubt.	वासना	Vâsanâ (f.) inclination.
वांछा	Vâñchhâ (f.) desire.	अदावत	Adâvat (f.) enmity.

Feminine.

Names and appellations of females are feminine. Nouns ending in इ i and ई î (excepting names and appellations of men) are generally feminine. (N.B.—For this rule it is not necessary that the letters इ i or ई î should be written at the end of a word; ex. काठी, the last syllable of which really contains the consonant ठ and the vowel ई î, which are amalgamated into ठी).

Exc. :—

अग्नि Agni (m.) fire. पक्षी Pakshî (m.) a bird. पाणि Pâni (m.) Palm of the hand. पाणी Pâñî (n.) water. बली Bali (m.) an offering.

And a few other Sanskrit words.

The termination इण् inा, एक् नुका, and वळ् vaļa are generally feminine.

Nouns having the anuswâra on the last letter are always neuter.

Nouns ending in पण् paṇa and त्वा tvâ are always neuter.

Number.

Masc. nouns ending in the sing. in अ	{ ई ऊ आ	retain the same form in the plural.
Fem. ,,, ,,,		

Masc. nouns ending in the sing. in आ change to ए in the plural.

Fem.	„ „	अ	„	ई	or	आ	„
„	„ „	ई	„	या	„	„	„
„	„ „	ओ	„	आ	„	„	„
Neut.	„ „	अ {	„	ए	„	„	„
„	„ „	ऊ {	„	ऐ	„	„	„
„	„ „	ई	„	ये	„	„	„
„	„ „	ए	„	ई	„	„	„

Ex. :— *Sing.* *Plu.*

घोडा.	घोडे.
भिंत, लात.	भिंतो, लाता.
काठी.	काठया.
बायको	बायका.
पान, लेंकरूं.	पानें लेंकरें.
मोती.	मोत्यें.
तळे.	तळीं.

In Marâthi there are seven declensions.

The following table exhibits all the case-endings of the seven declensions :—

Case.	Singular.	Plural.
Accusative	ला. स. तें.	नां. ला. स. तें.
Instrumental ..	ने. एं. शीं.	नीं. हीं. ईं. शीं.
Dative	ला. स. तें. अर्थ.	नां. स. तें. अर्थ.
Ablative	ऊन. हून. तून.	ऊन. हून. तून.
Genitive	चा. ची. चें.	चा. ची. चें.
Locative	त. ईं आं.	त. ईं. आं.

First Declension.

The first declension comprises those nouns whose crude form can take inflections. It contains honorific nouns ending in आ à; proper nouns ending in a long vowel; nouns ending in ओ o, nouns containing more than one letter and ending in ई ī. (Exc. Nouns expressing a profession generally belong to the 7th declension. Ex. न्हावी). Some masculine and feminine nouns ending in ऊ û, and all nouns containing one letter only.

राजा (m.) a king.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	राजा	राजे
Acc.	राजास-ला-ते	राजांस-ला-ते-ना
Inst.	राजाने-शीं	राजानीं-शीं-हीं
Dat.	राजास-ला-ते	राजांस-ला-ना
Abl.	राजापासून-हून	राजांपासून-हून
Gen.	राजाचा-ची-चे	राजांचा-ची-चे
Loc.	राजात	राजांत
Voc.	राजा	राजांनों

दादा (m.) Dâdâ.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	दादा	दादा
Acc.	दादास-ला-ते	दादांस-ला-ते-ना
Inst.	दादाने-शीं	दादानीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	दादास-ला-ते	दादांस-ला-ना
Abl.	दादापासून-हून	दादांपासून-हून
Gen.	दादाचा-ची-चे	दादांचा-ची-चे
Loc.	दादात	दादांत
Voc.	दादा	दादांनों

बायको (f.) a woman.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom.	बायको	बायका
Acc.	बायकोला-स-ते	बायकाना-ला-स
Inst.	बायकोने-शीं	बायकानी-हों-शीं
Dat.	बायकोस-ला-ते	बायकाला-ना-स
Abl.	बायकोहून-पासून	बायकाहून-पासून
Gen.	बाहकोचा-ची-चे	बायकाचा-ची-चे
Loc.	बायकोत	बायकात
Voc.	बायको	बायकानों

दासी (f.) a maid-servant.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom.	दासी	दासी
Acc.	दासीस-ला-ते	दासीना-ला-ते
Inst.	दासीने-शीं	दासीनी-हों-शीं
Dat.	दासीस-ला-ते	दासीना-ला-ते
Abl.	दासीहून-पासून	दासीहून-पासून
Gen.	दासीचा-ची-चे	दासीचा-ची-चे
Loc.	दासीत	दासीत
Voc.	दासी	दासीनों

चाकू (m.) a pen-knife.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom.	चाकू.	चाकू.
Acc.	चाकूस-ला-ते	चाकूस-ला-ते
Inst.	चाकूने-शीं	चाकूनी-हों-शीं
Dat.	चाकूस-ला-ते	चाकूस-ला-ते
Abl.	चाकूपासून-हून	चाकूपासून-हून
Gen.	चाकूचा-ची-चे	चाकूचा-ची-चे
Loc.	चाकूत.	चाकूत.
Voc.	चाकू.	चाकूनों.

वधू (f.) a bride.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	वधू	वधू
Acc.	वधूस-ला-ते	वधूना-ला-ते
Inst.	वधूने-शीं	वधूनों-हीं-शीं
Dat.	वधूस-ला-ते	वधूना-ला-ते
Abl.	वधूहून-पासून	वधूहून-पासून
Gen.	वधूचा-ची-चे	वधूचा-ची-चे
Loc.	वधूत	वधूत
Voc.	वधू	वधूनों

ऊ (f.) a louse.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	ऊ	उवा
Acc.	ऊस-ला-ते	उवाना-ला-ते
Inst.	ऊने-शीं	उवानों-हीं-शीं
Dat.	ऊस-ला-ते	उवाना-ला-ते
Abl.	ऊहून-पासून	उवाइन-पासून
Gen.	ऊचा-ची-चे	उवाचा-ची-चे
Loc.	ऊंत	उवांत
Voc.	ऊ	उवानों

Second Declension.

The second declension comprises those nouns whose crude forms must be modified by lengthening the last vowel before they can be inflected. It contains masculine nouns ending in अ a, इ i, and ऊ u, and some feminine nouns in ई i, and ऊ u, and neuter nouns in अ a.

देव (m.) God.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	देव	देव
Acc.	देवास-ला-ते	देवाना-स-ला-ते
Inst.	देवाने-शीं	देवानों-हीं-शीं
Dat.	देवास-ला-ते	देवाना-ला-ते
Abl.	देवापासून-हून	देवापासून-हून
Gen.	देवाचा-ची-चे	देवांचा-चो-चे
Loc.	देवात	देवात
Voc.	देवा	देवानों

कवि (m.) a poet.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	कवि	कवि
Acc.	कवीस-ला-ते	कवींस-ला-ते-ना
Inst.	कवीने-शीं	कवींनों-शीं
Dat.	कवीला-स-ते	कवींला-स-ते-ना
Abl.	कवीपासून-हून	कवींपासून-हून
Gen.	कवीचा-ची-चे	कवींचा-चो-चे
Loc.	कवीत	कवींत
Voc.	कवो	कवींनों

गुरु (m.) a preceptor.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	गुरु	गुरु
Acc.	गुरुस-ला-ते	गुरुना-ला-ते
Inst.	गुरुने-शीं	गुरुनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	गुरुस-ला-ते	गुरुना-ला-ते
Abl.	गुरुपासून-हून	गुरुंपासून-हून
Gen.	गुरुचा-ची-चे	गुरुंचा-चो-चे
Loc.	गुरुत	गुरुंत
Voc.	गुरु	गुरुंनों

रुचि (f.) taste.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	रुचि	रुचि
Acc.	रुचीस-ला-ते	रुचींस-ला-ते-ना
Inst.	रुचीने-शी	रुचीनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	रुचीस-ला-ते	रुचींस-ला-ते-ना
Abl.	रुचोपासून-हून	रुचींपासून-हून
Gen.	रुचीचा-ची-चे	रुचींचा-ची-चे
Loc.	रुचीत	रुचींत
Voc.	रुची	रुचींनों

रेणु (f.) an atom.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	रेणु	रेणु
Acc.	रेणुस-ला-ते	रेणुंस-ला-ते-ना
Inst.	रेणुने-शी	रेणुनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	रेणुस-ला-ते	रेणुंस-ला-ते-ना
Abl.	रेणुपासून-हून	रेणुंपासून-हून
Gen.	रेणुचा-ची-चे	रेणुंचा-ची-चे
Loc.	रेणुत	रेणुंत
Voc.	रेणु	रेणुंनों

घर (n.) a house.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	घर	घरें
Acc.	घराला-स-ते	घराला-स-ते-ना
Inst.	घराने-शी	घरानीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	घरास-ला-ते	घराला-स-ते-ना
Abl.	घरापासून-हून	घरांपासून-हून
Gen.	घराचा-ची-चे	घरांचा-ची-चे
Loc.	घरांत	घरांत
Voc.	घरा	घरानों

Third Declension.

The third declension contains those nouns which in inflection change the last vowel into या yâ. It comprises masculine nouns in आ â, and neuter nouns in ए e.

गाडा (*m.*) a waggon.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	गाडा	गाडे
Acc.	गाड्यास-ला-तें	गाड्यांस-ला-तें-ना
Inst.	गाड्यानें-शीं	गाड्यानीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	गाड्यास-ला-तें	गाड्यांस-ला-तें-ना
Abl.	गाड्यापासून-हून	गाड्यांपासून-हून
Gen.	गाड्याचा-ची-चें	गाड्यांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	गाड्यांत	गाड्यांत
Voc.	गाड्या	गाड्यानें

तळे (*n.*) a pond.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	तळे	तळीं
Acc.	तळ्यास-ला-तें	तळ्यांस-ला-तें-ना
Inst.	तळ्यानें-शीं	तळ्यानीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	तळ्यास-ला-तें	तळ्यांस-ला-तें-ना
Abl.	तळ्यापासून-हून	तळ्यांपासून-हून
Gen.	तळ्याचा-ची-चें	तळ्यांचा-ची-चें
Loc.	तळ्यांत	तळ्यांत
Voc.	तळ्या	तळ्यानें

Fourth Declension.

The fourth declension contains nouns which in inflection change the last vowel of the crude form into ए e. It comprises feminine nouns ending in आ â, and some in अ a.

पागा (f.) a stable.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	पागा	पागा
Acc.	पागेस-ला-ते	पागांस-ला-ते-ना
Inst.	पागेने-शी	पागांनी-ही-शी
Dat.	पागेस-ला-ते	पागांस-ला-ते-ना
Abl.	पागेपासून-हून	पागांपासून-हून
Gen.	पागेचा-ची-चे	पागांचा-ची-चे
Loc.	पागेत	पागांत
Voc.	पागे	पागांनों

जीभ (f.) tongue.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	जीभ	जिभा
Acc.	जिभेस-ला-ते	जिभांस-ला-ते-ना
Inst.	जिभेने-शी	जिभांनी-ही-शी
Dat.	जिभेस-ला-ते	जिभांस-ला-ते-ना
Abl.	जिभेपासून-हून	जिभांपासून-हून
Gen.	जिभेचा-ची-चे	जिभांचा-ची-चे
Loc.	जिभेत	जिभांत
Voc.	जिभे	जिभांनों

Fifth Declension.

The fifth declension contains nouns which in inflection change the last vowel of the crude form into ई ī. It comprises feminine nouns ending in अ a :—

आग (f.) fire.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	आग	आगा
Acc.	आगीस-ला-तें	आगींस-ला-तें
Inst.	आगीनें-शीं	आगींनीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	आगीस-ला-तें	आगींस-ला-तें
Abl.	आगीपासून-हून	आगींपासून-हून
Gen.	आगोचा-ची-चें	आगोंचा-ची-चें
Loc.	आगींत	आगींत
Voc.	आग	आगींनों

Sixth Declension.

The sixth declension contains those nouns which in inflection change the last vowel of the crude form into आ â. It comprises masculine and neuter nouns in ऊ û, and some masculine numerals in ए e :—

तद्दु (n.) a pony.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	तद्दु	तद्दे
Acc.	तद्दास-ला-तें	तद्दांस-ला-तें-ना
Inst.	तद्दानें-शीं	तद्दानीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	तद्दास-ला-तें	तद्दांस-ला-तें-ना

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Abl.	तद्वापासून-हून	तद्वांपासून-हून
Gen.	तद्वाचा-चो-चे	तद्वांचा-चो-चे
Loc.	तद्वांत	तद्वांत
Voc.	तद्वा	तद्वांनों

N.B.—No distinction is to be made between ऊ and उ in this declension.

Seventh Declension.

The seventh declension contains those nouns which in inflection change the last vowel of the crude form into its corresponding semivowel. It comprises nouns ending in ई i, ईं ī; ऊ u, ऊं ūn.

मोतीं (n.) a pearl.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	मोतीं	मोत्यें or मोतें
Acc.	मोत्यास-ला-तें	मोत्यांस-ला-तें-नां
Inst.	मोत्यानें-शों	मोत्यानीं-हीं-इरों
Dat.	मोत्यास-ला-तें	मोत्यांस-ला-तें-नां
Abl.	मोत्यापासून-हून	मोत्यांपासून-हून
Gen.	मोत्याचा-चो-चे	मोत्यांचा-चो-चे
Loc.	मोत्यांत	मोत्यांत
Voc.	मोत्या	मोत्यांनों

तारूँ (n.) a ship.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	तारूँ	तारैं
Acc.	तार्वास-ला-ते	तार्वानीं-ला-ते-स
Inst.	तार्वानें-शीं	तार्वानीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	तार्वास-ला-ते	तार्वास-ला-ते
Abl.	तार्वापासून-हून	तार्वापासून-हून
Gen.	तार्वाचा-ची-चे	तार्वाचा-ची-चे
Loc.	तार्वाव	तार्वात
Voc.	तार्वा	तार्वानों

N.B.—The inflected forms of तारूँ may be spelt as above with r̄eph, or with the र; ex. तार्वास or तारवास.

PRONOUNS.

In Marāthi there are five classes of pronouns :— Personal, Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

मी I.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	मी	आम्ही
Acc.	मला	आम्हास-ला-ते
Inst.	मीं	आम्हीं आम्हाशीं
Dat.	मला	आम्हास-ला-ते
Abl.	जमहून-पासून	आम्हाहून, आमच्याहून
Gen.	माझा-झी-झे	आमचा-ची-चे
Loc.	माझ्यात	आम्हात, आमच्यात

N.B.—The following cases are sometimes written—

<i>Case..</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
Accusative	मजला, मातें, मज.
Instrumental	म्याँ, मजशीं, मशीं.
Dative	As in the Accusative.
Ablative	माइयाहून.
	तूं Thou.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	तूं	तुम्ही
Acc.	तुला	तुम्हास-ला-तें
Inst.	तूं	तुम्हीं, तुम्हाशीं
Dat.	तुला	तुम्हास-ला-ते
Abl.	तुजहून-पासून	तुम्हांहून, तुमच्यांहून
Gen.	तुझा-झो-झे	तुमचा-ची-चे
Loc.	तुझांत	तुम्हांत, तुमच्यांत

N.B.—The following cases are sometimes written—

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
Accusative	तुजला, तुरें, तुज.
Instrumental	त्वां-तुजशीं.
Dative	As in the Accusative.
Ablative	तुझाहून.
	तो He, ते It.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
	<i>m. n.</i>	<i>m. n.</i>
Nom.	तो ते	ते तीं
Acc.	त्यास-ला-तें	त्यानां-ला-तें
Inst.	त्याणे-शीं	त्याणीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	त्याला-स-ते	त्यानां-ला-ते

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Abl.	त्यापासून-हून	त्यापासून-हून
Gen.	त्याचा-ची-चे	त्यांचा-ची-चे
Lcc.	त्यांत	त्यांत

N.B.—The following cases are sometimes written—

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Acc.	त्याजला	त्यांजला
Inst.	त्यानें, त्याजशीं	त्यांनीं, त्यांजशीं
Dat.	त्याजला	त्यांजला
Abl.	त्याजहून-पासून	त्यांजहून-पासून
Loc.	त्याच्यांत	त्यांच्यांत

तो She.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	तो	त्या
Acc.	तिला-तोस-तिर्वे	त्यांस-ना-ते
Inst.	तिर्वे-शीं	त्यांर्णी-हीं-शीं
Dat.	तिला-तोस-तिर्वे	त्यांस-ना-ते-ला
Abl.	तिझून	त्यांझून
Gen.	तिचा-ची-चे	त्यांचा-ची-चे
Loc.	तीर्वे	त्यांत

N.B.—The following cases are sometimes written—

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Acc.	तिजला	त्यांजला
Inst.	{ तिर्वे, तिजशीं, { तिच्याशीं	{ त्यांर्णी, त्यांजशीं, { त्यांच्याशीं
Dat.	As in the Acc.	As in the Acc.
Abl.	तिजहून, तिच्याहून	त्यांजहून, त्यांच्याहून
Loc.	तिच्यांत	त्यांच्यांत

m. f. n.

असला-ली-ले such.

Case.	Sing.		Plu.	
	m.	n.	m.	n.
Nom.	असला	असलें	असले	असलीं
Acc.	असन्यास-ला-ते		असन्यास-ते-ना-ला	
Inst.	असन्याने-शीं		असन्यानीं-शीं-हीं	
Dat.	असन्यास-ला-ते		असन्यास-ते-ना-ला	
Abl.	असन्यापासून-हून		असन्यापासून-हून	
Gen.	असन्याचा-चो-चे		असन्याचा-चो-चे	
Loc.	असन्यांत		असन्यांत	

असली is declined like अशी

असलाला such, इतका so great as, तितका so great as, जितका as great as, एवढा so great, तेवढा so great, केवढा how great, are all declined like असला (m.), ली (f.), ले (n.).

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

जो-जी-जे who or what.

Case.	Sing.		Plu.	
	m. n.	f.	m. f. n.	
Nom.	जो जे	जी	जे ड्या जीं	
Acc.	ड्यास-ला-ते	जिला-ते, जोस	ड्यास-ला-ते	
Inst.	ड्याने-शीं-हीं	जिणे-शीं	ड्याणी-शीं-हीं	
Dat.	ड्यास-ला-ते	जिला-ते, जोस	ड्यांस-ला-ते	
Abl.	ड्याहून-पासून	जिजहून-पासून	ड्याहून-पासून	
Gen.	ड्याचा-चो-चे	जिचा-चो-चे	ड्यांचा-चो-चे	
Loc.	ड्यांत	जींत	ड्यांत, ड्यांच्यांत	

N.B.—The following cases are sometimes written—

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Acc.	जाला-स	जानां-स
Inst.	जाणे-नें	जाहों-नीं
Abl.	जाहून	जाहून
Gen.	जाचा	जांचा
Loc.	जांत	जांत

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

कोण (*m. f.*) who ; काय (*n.*) what.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i> (<i>m. f.</i>)	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	कोण	कोण
Acc.	कोणाला-स	कोणांस-ला-तें
Inst.	कोणीं-णे-कोणाशीं	कोणांशीं, कोणीं
Dat.	कोणाला-स	कोणाला-स
Abl.	कोणापासून-हून	कोणांपासून-हून
Gen.	कोणाचा-ची-चे	कोणांचा-ची-चे
Loc.	कोणांत	कोणांत

Sing. *Plu.*

N.B.—The Loc. is sometimes written कोणाच्यांत कोणांच्यांत
काय (*n.*) what.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	काय	काय
Acc.	कशास-ला-तें	कशांस-ला-तें
Inst.	कशाने-शीं	कशांनीं-शीं
Dat.	कशास-ला-ते	कशांस-ला-ना
Abl.	कशाहून-पासून	कशांहून-पासून
Gen.	कशाचा-ची-चे	कशांचा-ची-चे
Loc.	कशांत	कशांत

कसा, कशी, कसें, of what kind, declined like the demonstrative pronoun असा, अशी, असें.

कोणता-ती-तें which, is declined like the demonstrative pronoun असला-ली-लें.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

आपण one's self.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nominative	आपण
Accusative	आपणास-ला-तें
Instrumental	आपण, आपणाशी
Dative	आपणास-ला-तें
Ablative	आपणांहून-पासून
Genitive	आपला-ली-लें
Locative	आपणात

N.B.—The following cases are sometimes written—

Acc.	आपल्यास-ला-तें	or	आपल्यास-ला-तें
Inst.	आपल्यांनी-शीं	„	आपल्याने
Dat.	आपल्यास-ला-तें	„	आपल्यास-ला-तें
Abl.	आपल्यापासून-हून	„	आपल्यापासून-हून
Loc.	आपल्यात		

किती some, or, how many, is indeclinable.

कियेक some one.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	कियेक	कियेक
Acc.	कियेकास-ला-ते	कियेकास-ना-ला-ते
Inst.	कियेकाने-शीं	कियेकानीं-हीं-शीं
Dat.	कियेकास-ला-ते	कियेकास-ला-ना
Abl.	कियेकाहून-पासून	कियेकाहून-पासून
Gen.	कियेकाचा-ची-चे	कियेकाचा-ची-चे
Loc.	कियेकात	कियेकात

N.B.—The Nom. is sometimes written कितीक or कितीएक
अमका some one, अमके some thing.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>n.</i>
Nom.	अमका	अमके	अमके	अमकीं
Acc.	अमक्यास-ला-ते		अमक्याना-ला-ते	
Inst.	अमक्याने-शीं		अमक्यानीं-हीं-शीं	
Dat.	अमक्यास-ला-ते		अमक्यास-ला-ना	
Abl.	अमक्यापासून-हून		अमक्यापासून-हून	
Gen.	अमक्याचा-ची-चे		अमक्याचा-ची-चे	
Loc.	अमक्यात		अमक्यात	

अमकी (*f.*) some one.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	अमकी	अमक्या
Acc.	अमकीस-ला-ते	अमक्यास-ला-ते-ना
Inst.	अमकोने-शीं	अमक्यानीं-हीं

कसा, कशी, कसें, of what kind, declined like the demonstrative pronoun असा, अशी, असें.

कोणता-ती-तें which, is declined like the demonstrative pronoun असला-ली-लें.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

आपण one's self.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nominative	आपण
Accusative	आपणांस-ला-तें
Instrumental	आपण, आपणांशी
Dative	आपणांस-ला-तें
Ablative	आपणांहून-पासून
Genitive	आपला-ली-लें
Locative	आपणांत

N.B.—The following cases are sometimes written—

Acc.	आपव्यांस-ला-तें	or	आपव्यास-ला-तें
Inst.	आपव्यांनीं-शीं	„	आपव्यानें
Dat.	आपव्यांस-ला-तें	„	आपव्यास-ला-तें
Abl.	आपव्यांपासून-हून	„	आपव्यापासून-हून
Loc.	आपव्यांत		

कितो some, or, how many, is indeclinable.

कियेक some one.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	कियेक	कियेक
Acc.	कियेकास-ला-ते	कियेकांस-ना-ला-ते
Inst.	कियेकाने-शी	कियेकानीं-हीं-शी
Dat.	कियेकास-ला-ते	कियेकांस-ला-ना
Abl.	कियेकाहून-पासून	कियेकांहून-पासून
Gen.	कियेकाचा-ची-चे	कियेकांचा-ची-चे
Loc.	कियेकात	कियेकात

N.B.—The Nom. is sometimes written कितोक or कितोएक
अमका some one, अमके some thing.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
	<i>m.</i>	<i>n.</i>
Nom.	अमका अमके	अमके अमकीं
Acc.	अमक्यास-ला-ते	अमक्यांना-ला-ते
Inst.	अमक्याने-शी	अमक्यानीं-हीं-शी
Dat.	अमक्यास-ला-ते	अमक्यांस-ला-ना
Abl.	अमक्यापासून-हून	अमक्यांपासून-हून
Gen.	अमक्याचा-ची-चे	अमक्यांचा-ची-चे
Loc.	अमक्यात	अमक्यात

अमकी (*f.*) some one.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	अमकी	अमक्या
Acc.	अमकीस-ला-ते	अमक्यांस-ला-ते-ना
Inst.	अमकीने-शी	अमक्यानीं-हीं

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Dat.	अमकीस-ला-ते	अमवयांस-ला-ते
Abl.	अमकीपासून-हून	अमवयांपासून-हून
Gen.	अमकीचा-ची-चे	अमवयांचा-ची-चे
Loc.	अमकीत	अमवयांत

तमका-की-के, some one, is declined like अमका-की-के.

ADJECTIVES.

An adjective is that which limits the signification of the substantive to which it is attached.

Adjectives denote either quality or quantity.

Adjectives of quantity are called numerals.

Adjectives have number, gender, and case.

When an adjective which in the nominative case ends in आ (m.), ई (f.), एं (n.), agrees with a noun in an inflected case, the adjective ends in या in the singular, and in यां in the plural.

N.B.—This rule is almost universal ; but according to Dâdobâ (*vide* Dâdobâ's Grammar, 3rd edition, p. 140) it is not quite so. Almost all the other adjectives remain unchanged, whatever the number, gender, or case of the substantives with which they agree may be ; ex. एक in any other case but the nominative becomes एका.

Adjectives in Marâthi have no degrees of comparison. The noun which is the object of comparison takes in the comparative degree the base form having पेक्षा or हून affixed ; ex. घोड्या पेक्षा हत्तो मोठा आहे the elephant is

bigger than the horse ; and in the superlative degree the noun in the base form having अंत or मध्य affixed ; ex. सर्वांत तो चांगला आहे he is best of all.

Inferiority is expressed by कमी less, the noun being put into the ablative case ; ex. मजहून तो कमी वळकट आहे he is less strong than I am. Slight diminution is expressed by adding सर or सा (*m.*), शी (*f.*), सें (*n.*) to the adjective ; ex. लहानसा a little small.

N.B.—A few adjectives derived from Sanscrit take the Sanscrit terminations in comparison ; ex. लघुतर a little smaller, लघुतम the least.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

The cardinal numbers in Marāthi may be seen in the following table :—

1	१ एक.	16	१६ सोळा.
2	२ दोन.	17	१७ सत्रा.
3	३ तीन.	18	१८ अठरा.
4	४ चार.	19	१९ एकुणीस.
5	५ पांच.	20	२० वीस.
6	६ सहा.	21	२१ एकवीस.
7	७ सात.	22	२२ बावीस, बेवीस.
8	८ आठ.	23	२३ तेवीस.
9	९ नऊ.	24	२४ चौवीस, चौवीस.
10	१० दहा.	25	२५ पंचवीस.
11	११ अकरा.	26	२६ सध्वीस.
12	१२ बारा.	27	२७ सत्तावीस.
13	१३ तेरा.	28	२८ अड्डावीस.
14	१४ चवदा, चौदा.	29	२९ एकुणतीस.
15	१५ पंधरा.	30	३० तीस.

३१ ३१ एकतीस.	६० ६० साठ.
३२ ३२ बत्तीस.	६१ ६१ एकसष्ट.
३३ ३३ तेतीस, तेहतीस.	६२ ६२ बासष्ट.
३४ ३४ चवतीस, चौतीस.	६३ ६३ त्रैसष्ट.
३५ ३५ पस्तीस.	६४ ६४ चवसष्ट, चौसष्ट.
३६ ३६ छत्तीस.	६५ ६५ पांसष्ट.
३७ ३७ सदतीस, सततीस.	६६ ६६ सासष्ट.
३८ ३८ अडतीस.	६७ ६७ सदसष्ट, सत्सष्ट.
३९ ३९ एकुणचाल्लीस.	६८ ६८ अडसष्ट, अडुसष्ट.
४० ४० चाल्लीस, चाळ, ताळ.	६९ ६९ एकुणहन्तर.
४१ ४१ एकेचाल्लीस.	७० ७० सन्तर.
४२ ४२ वेचाल्लीस.	७१ ७१ एकाहन्तर.
४३ ४३ त्रेचाल्लीस.	७२ ७२ बाहन्तर.
४४ ४४ चबेचाल्लीस.	७३ ७३ त्रेहन्तर, त्र्याहन्तर.
४५ ४५ पंचेचाल्लीस.	७४ ७४ चौप्याहन्तर, चौरेहन्तर.
४६ ४६ शेचाल्लीस.	७५ ७५ पंचेहन्तर.
४७ ४७ सन्तेचाल्लीस.	७६ ७६ शाहन्तर.
४८ ४८ अङ्गेचाल्लीस.	७७ ७७ सयाहन्तर, सन्तेहन्तर.
४९ ४९ एकुणपन्नास.	७८ ७८ अप्याहन्तर, अङ्गेहन्तर.
५० ५० पन्नास.	७९ ७९ एकुणऐशीं.
५१ ५१ एकावन्न.	८० ८० ऐशीं.
५२ ५२ बावन्न.	८१ ८१ एक्यायशीं, एकेऐशीं.
५३ ५३ त्रैपन्न.	८२ ८२ ब्यायशीं, ब्याऐशीं.
५४ ५४ चौपन्न, चोपन्न.	८३ ८३ त्व्यायशीं, त्व्याऐशीं.
५५ ५५ पंचावन्न.	८४ ८४ चौप्यायशीं, चवप्याऐशीं.
५६ ५६ छपन्न.	८५ ८५ पचायशीं.
५७ ५७ सन्तावन्न.	८६ ८६ शायशीं.
५८ ५८ अष्टावन्न.	८७ ८७ सत्यायशीं.
५९ ५९ एकुणसाठ.	८८ ८८ अङ्गयायशीं.

- 89 ८९ एकुणनवद, नव्याप्तशीं 95 ९५ पंचाणव.
 90 ९० नवद. 96 ९६ शाणव.
 91 ९१ एक्याणव. 97 ९७ सत्याणव.
 92 ९२ व्याणव. 98 ९८ अष्टग्याणव.
 93 ९३ व्याणव 99 ९९ नव्याणव.
 94 ९४ चौव्याणव. 100 १०० शंभर.
 101 १०१ एकोन्नरशें, एकशें एक.
 102 १०२ दुवोन्नरशें, एकशें दोन.
 २०० २०० दोनशें.
 ३०० ३०० तीनशें.
 ५०० ५०० पांचशें.
 १,००० १००० हजार, सहस्र.
 १०,००० १०००० दहाहजार, दशसहस्र.
 १००,००० १००००० लाख, लक्ष.
 १,०००,००० १०००००० दहालाख, दशलक्ष.
 १०,०००,००० १००००००० कोट, क्रोड.

दोन, तीन, चार, are declined as follows :—

	दोन Two.	तीन Three.
Case.	Plu.	Plu.
Nom.	दोन	तीन
Acc.	दोहोंस-ला-तें-ना	तीहोंस-ला-तें-ना
Inst.	दोहोंनीं-हीं-शीं	तीहोंनीं-हों-शीं
Dat.	दोहोंस-ला-तें-ना	तीहोंस-ला-तें-ना
Abl.	दोहोंपासून-हून	तीहोंपासून-हून
Gen.	दोहोंचा-ची-चें	तीहोंचा-ची-चें
Loc.	दोहोंत	तीहोंत

चार. Four.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Case.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	चार	Abl.	चोहोंपासून-हून
Acc.	चोहोंस-ला-तें-ना	Gen.	चोहोंचा-चो-चे
Inst.	चोहोंनों-हीं-शीं	Loc.	चोहोंत
Dat.	चोहोंस-ला-तें-ना		

दोघे, दोघी, दोघें, both; उभयता both; तिघे, तिघी, तिघें, all three; चौघे, चौघी, चौघें, all four.

	दोघे	दोघो
<i>Case.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
	<i>m.</i> दोघे, दोघें	<i>f.</i> दोघो
Nom.	<u>दोघे</u> , <u>दोघें</u>	
Acc.	दोघांस-ला-ना	दोघींस-ला-ना
Inst.	दोघानों-हीं-शीं	दोघींनों-हीं-शीं
Dat.	दोघांस-ला-तें-ना	दोघींस-ला-तें-ना
Abl.	दोघांपासून-हून	दोघींपासून-हून
Gen.	दोघांचा-चो-चे	दोघींचा-चो-चे
Loc.	दोघांत	दोघींत

N.B.—दोघे, तिघे, चौघे, are applied generally to human beings. They are also sometimes applied to other animate objects.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
पहिला -ली -लें, first.			साहवा -वी -वें, sixth.		
दुसरा -री -रें, second.			सातवा -वी -वें, seventh.		
निसरा -री -रें, third.			आठवा -वी -वें, eighth.		
चौथा -थी -थें, fourth.			नववा -वी -वें, ninth.		
पांचवा -वी -वें, fifth.			दाहवा -वी -वें, tenth.		

These are all declined like the demonstrative pronoun असला-ली-लें.

FRACTIONAL NUMBERS.

$\frac{1}{4}$	१० पाच.
$\frac{1}{2}$	११ अर्धा-र्हा-र्हे &c.
$\frac{3}{4}$	१३ पाऊण.
$1\frac{1}{4}$	११ सव्वा.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	१२ दोड.
$1\frac{3}{4}$	१३ पावणेदोन, पाउणेदोन.
$2\frac{1}{4}$	२१ सव्वादोन.
$2\frac{1}{2}$	२१ अडीच.
$2\frac{3}{4}$	२३ पावणेतीन, पाउणेतीन.
$3\frac{1}{4}$	३१ सव्वातीन.
$3\frac{1}{2}$	३१ साडेतीन.
$3\frac{3}{4}$	३३ पावणेचार पाउणेचार.

VERBS.

Verb is the grammatical term for *action*. Verbs are either transitive or intransitive.

The only complete voice in Marâthi is the active. The passive is formed for the most part by the addition of the verb जाणू; ex. तो मारला जातो He is beaten. Some few verbs though active in form have a middle signification; ex. तो वांकतो He bends himself.

MOODS.

In Marâthi there are four moods:—Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, and Potential.

Those forms which assert directly are said to be in the indicative mood; ex. ते तो करितो He does that.

The imperative mood commands, requests, or prays ; ex. ते कर Do that; ईश्वर तुझे कल्याण करो May God bless you!

Assertions that are in sense conditional are put in the subjunctive mood; ex. तू असें केले तर मी तुला शिक्षा करोन If you were to do that I should punish you.

The potential mood is that which expresses capability, power, or duty ; ex. ते माझ्यानें करवेते I can do that ; आपण आता जावे you ought to go now.

Tense.

The tenses of a verb show the time of the thing asserted.

अस (which is the root of असण) to be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, I am.

Sing.

मी	आहे
तू	आहेस
ता } ती } ते }	आहे

Plu.

आम्ही आहें	
तुम्ही आहा, आहांत	
ते } त्या } तीं }	आहेत

N.B.—Besides the above, there are two other forms of this tense in use : I. होय (generally used in definitions—sometimes used to give emphasis); II. असते (used to express habit).

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
मो होय	आम्ही हां
नं होस	तुम्ही व्हा
तो } ती } तं }	ते } त्या } ती }
होय	होत

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>
<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
1. असतों	-ये	-ते	असतों
2. असतोस	-येस	-तेस	असतां
3. असतो	-ये	-ते	असतात

N.B.—In the Desh the following forms are also to be found in use :—

असतीस for असत्येस

असती „ असत्ये

Some writers use the following forms :—

असते for असत्ये

असतेस „ असत्येस

असते „ असत्ये

Present Prospective, I am being.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
1. असत आहें	असत आहां
2. असत आहेस	असत आहां
3. असत आहे	असत आहेत

Present Habitual, I am being.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plu.</i>		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>		
1.	असत	असतौं	-त्ये	-तैं	असत असतौं
2.	असत	असतौंस	-त्येस	-तैंस	असत असतौं
3.	असत	असतौं	-त्ये	-तैं	असत असतान

Present Perfect.

This tense is not found in the verb असणे. Its place is supplied by वसलौं आहौं, I have been and am sitting.

Present Prospective, I am about to be.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plu.</i>	
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	
1.	असणार	आहौं	असणार	आहौं
2.	असणार	आहेस	असणार	आहां
3.	असणार	आहे	असणार	आहेत

Past, I was.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plu.</i>	
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	
1.	होतौं	-त्ये	-तैं	होतौं -तौं -तौं
2.	होतास	-तीस	-तैंस	होतां -ता -ता
3.	होता	-तो	-तैं	होते -त्या -तीं

N.B.—The second person plural is sometimes written :

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
होतेत	होतींत, -त्यात	होतींत

Past Progressive, I was being.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1.	असत होतों	-ये	-तै	असत होतों	-तों	-तों
2.	असत होतास	-तोस	-तेस	असत होता	-ता	-ता
3.	असत होता	-ती	-तै	असत होते	-या	-नीं

Past Habitual, I was being.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
1.	असें	असूं
2.	असस	असाँ
3.	असे	असत.

Pluperfect, I had been.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plu.</i>
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1.	असलों होतों	असब्ये होब्ये	असलें होतें
2.	असला -तास	असलो -तोस	असले -तेस
3.	असला -ता	असली -ती	असले -तै

	<i>Plu.</i>
1.	असलों-व्या-लीं होतों
2.	असला-ला-ला होता
3.	असले होते-व्या होव्या -लीं होतीं

Complete Perfect, I began and was.

*N.B.—*This tense has an inceptive, continuative, and completive force.

*Sing.**m.**f.**n.*

1. असता झालें असत्ये झान्ये असते झालें
2. असता झालास असती झालीस असते झालेस
3. असता झाला असती झाली असते झाले

Plu.

1. असते झालों असत्या झालों असतीं झालों
2. असतां झालां असत्या झालां असतीं झालां
3. असते झाले असत्या झात्या असतीं झालीं

*Past Prospective, I was about to be.**Sing.**Plu.**m.**f.**n.*

1. असणार होतों -ये -ते असणार होतों
2. असणार होतास -तीस -तेस असणार होतां
3. असणार होता -ती -ते असणार होते-त्या-तीं

*Future Tense, I will be.**Sing.**Plu.*

1. असेन असूं
2. असशील असाल
3. असेल असतील

*Progressive Future, I shall go on being.**Sing.**Plu.*

1. असत असेन असत असूं
2. असत असशील असत असाल
3. असत असेल असत असतील

Future Perfect, I shall have been.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
	<i>m. f. n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
1.	असलौं -न्ये -लै असेन	असलौं -न्या -लौं अमूं
2.	असला -ली -लै असशील	असले -न्या -लौं असाल
3.	असला -ली -लै असेल	असेल -न्या -लौं असतील

IMPERATIVE MOOD, Let me be.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
1.	अमूं	अमूं
2.	अस or ऐस	असा
3.	असो	असोत

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Past Tense, I should be or have been.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
	<i>m. f. n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
1.	असतौं -न्ये -तै	असतौं -तौं -तौं
2.	असतास -तीस -तेस	असता -ता -ना
3.	असता -ती -तै	असते -न्या -तौं

N.B.—The 2nd person plural is also written :

m. f. n.
 असतेत् असतीत्.

Past Progressive, I should be being.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
	<i>m. f. n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
1.	असत असतौं -न्ये -तै	असत असतौं -तौं-तौं
2.	असत असतास -तीस -तेस	असत असता -ता -ना
3.	असत असता -ती -तै	असत असते -न्या -तौं

Pluperfect, I should have been.

Sing.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
-----------	-----------	-----------

1. असलों असतों, असन्ये असत्ये, असले असते
3. असला असतास, असली असतीस, असले असतेस
3. असला असता, असली असती, असले असते

Plu.

1. असलों असतों, असत्या असतों, असलीं असतों
2. असलां असतां
3. असले असते, असत्या असत्या, असलों असतीं

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

I may, can, might, should, or would be.

Sing.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
-----------	-----------	-----------

1. असावा -वी -वै
2. असावास -वोस -वैस
3. असावा -वी -वै

Plu.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
-----------	-----------	-----------

- असावे -व्या -वौं
- असावैत -व्यात -वौंत
- असावे -व्या -वौं

*N.B.—*The construction given above is “Active.” The “Neuter” construction also may be used; ex. मीं असावै it is to be by me, *i. e.* I ought to be.

Present Progressive, I ought to be being.

- I. मीं असत असावै (it ought to be being by me); for the other person *vide* personal pronoun असत असावै remaining unchanged throughout.

Present Habitual, I ought to be in the habit of being.

Sing.

Plu.

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>		<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
--	-----------	-----------	-----------	--	-----------	-----------	-----------

1. असत असावा -वी -वैं
 2. असत असावास -वीस -वैंस
 3. असत असावा -वी -वैं
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| असत असावे -व्या -वीं | असत असावेत -व्यात -वींत |
|----------------------|-------------------------|

Past, I might be.

Sing.

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
--	-----------	-----------	-----------

1. असायाचा होतों, -ची होये, -चैं होतें
2. असायाचा हेतास, -चो होतीस, -चैं होतेस
3. असायाचा होता, -चो होती, -चैं होतें

Plu.

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
--	-----------	-----------	-----------

1. असायाचे -च्या -चीं होतों
2. असायाचे -च्या -चीं होता
3. असायाचे होते, -च्या होया, -चीं होतीं

N.B.—This tense, like the present, can be used in the “Neuter Construction;” ex. मीं असायाचे होतें it might be by me, *i. e.* I might be.

Future, I may be about to be.

m. f. n.

1. असणार असावा -वी -वैं. For conjugation *vide* the present Potential.

Infinitive, असूं to be.

Verbal Noun, असणें being or to be.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, असत, असता, असतानां being.

Compound Present, असलें असतां being in a state of being.

Preterite असून Having been.

m. f. n.

Participial Adjective, असलेला -ली -ले being. The participial adjective is declined like the simple adjective.

Future, असणार about to be.

m. f. n.

Future Passive, असावा -ची -वै fit to be.

m. f. n.

Gerundive, Nom. असावयाचा -ची -चै fit to be.

— Dat. असावयास to be fit to be.

N.B.—असावयाचा. &c. is sometimes written असायाचा &c., and असावयास as असायास.

VERBAL NOUN.

Case.

Nom.	असणे	(The act of) being.
Acc.	असण्यास	to be.
Inst.	असण्याने	by being.
Dat.	असण्यास	to be.
Abl.	असण्यापासून	from being.
Gen.	असण्याचा	of being.
Loc.	असण्यात	in being.

Negative Form of असणे to be.

Present Tense, I am not.

1st form.

	Sing.	Plu.
1.	नाहीं	नाहीं
2.	नाहींस	नाहींत
3.	नाहीं	नाहींत

2nd form.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
1.	नव्हे	नव्हों
2.	नव्हस or नव्हेस	नव्हा
3.	नव्हे	नव्हत or नव्हेत

3rd form.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	
1.	नसतो	-त्यें	-तें	नसतों
2.	नसतोस	-त्येस	-तेंस	नसतां
3.	नसतो	-त्ये	-तें	नसतात

Past Tense, I was not.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1.	नव्हतों	-त्यें	-तें	नव्हतों	-तों	-तों
2.	नव्हतास	-तोस	-तेंस	नव्हतां	-तां	-तां
3.	नव्हता	-ती	-तें	तव्हते	-त्या	-तीं

All the other tenses of this verb are regular, and are declined in the same way as those of असज्जे, the अ being changed into न throughout.

हो (which is the root of होणे) to become.

Present Tense, I become.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1.	होतों	-त्यें	-तें	होतों		
2.	होतोस	-त्येस	-तेंस	होतां		
3.	होतो	-त्ये	-तें	होतात		

Present Progressive, I am becoming.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
1. होत आहें	होत आहों

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* आहें (present tense of अस), होत remaining the same throughout.

Present Habitual, I am in the habit of becoming.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
m. f. n.	
1. होत असतों -त्ये -ते	होत असतों

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* असतों, होत remaining the same throughout.

Present Perfect, I have become.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
m. . n.	
1. झालों -व्ये -ले आहें	झालों आहों
2. झाला -ली -ले आहेस	झाला आहां
3. झाला -लो -ले आहे	झाले -व्या -लीं आहेत

Present Prospective, I am about to become.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
1. होणार आहें	होणार आहों

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* आहें, होणार remaining unchanged throughout.

Past, I became.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1.	झालौं	-व्यैं	-लैं	झालौं	..	..
2.	झालास	-लीस	-लेंस	झालौं	..	..
3.	झाला	-लो	-लैं	झाले	-व्या	-लौं

N.B.—झालौं is sometimes written झालांत.

Past Progressive, I was becoming.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1.	होत होतौं	-त्यैं	-तैं	होत होतौं		

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* (past tense) होतौं, होत remaining the same throughout.

Past Habitual, I used to become.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>		
	<i>1.</i>	<i>2.</i>	<i>3.</i>	<i>1.</i>	<i>2.</i>	<i>3.</i>
1.	होई			होऊं		
2.	होईस			बहा		
3.	होई			होत		

Past Habitual (2nd form).

1.	होत असें	होत अमूं
2.	होत असस	होत असा
3.	होत असे	होत असत

Pluperfect, I had become.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plu.</i>		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1.	झालौं होतौं, झाल्यैं होत्यैं, झालैं होतिं			झालौं होतौं		

1. झालौं होतौं, झाल्यैं होत्यैं, झालैं होतिं झालौं होतौं.

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* झालौं and होतौं.

Complete Perfect, I began and became.

Sing.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
-----------	-----------	-----------

1. होता ज्ञालौं, होत्ये ज्ञात्यें, होते ज्ञालैं
2. होता ज्ञालास, होती ज्ञालीस, होते ज्ञालेस
3. होता ज्ञाला, होती ज्ञाली, होते ज्ञालैं

Plu.

1. होते ज्ञालौं
2. होता ज्ञाला
3. होते ज्ञाले, होत्या ज्ञात्या, होतों ज्ञालीं

Past Prospective, I was about to become.

Sing.

Plu.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
-----------	-----------	-----------

1. होणार होतों -त्ये -ते होणार होतों

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* होतों (past tense), होणार remaining unchanged throughout.

Future, I shall become.

Sing.

Plu.

1. होईन
2. होशील
3. होईल

Future Progressive, I shall be becoming.

Sing.

Plu.

1. होत असेन

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* असेन, होत remaining unchanged throughout.

Future Perfect, I shall have become.

Sing.

Plu.

m. *f.* *n.*

1. जालौं -न्यें -ले असेन जालौं अमूं

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* जालौं and असेन.

Future Prospective, I shall be about to become.

Sing.

Plu.

1. होणार असेन

होणार अमूं

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* असेन, होणार remaining unchanged throughout.

IMPERATIVE MOOD, Let me become.

Sing.

Plu.

1. होऊं

होऊं

2. हो

व्हा

3. होऊत

होऊत

N.B.—The 3rd person singular and plural are sometimes written होवो and होवोत.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Past Tense, I should become or have become.

Sing.

Plu.

m. *f.* *n.*

1. होतौं -त्ये -ते

m. *f.* *n.*

होतौं

2. होतास -तोस -तेस

होतां

3. होता -ती -ते

होते -त्या -तीं

Past Progressive, I should have been becoming.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>		
<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i><u>m. f. n.</u></i>
1. होत असतों	-त्यें	-ते	होत असतों.

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* असतों (present subjunctive), होत remaining unchanged throughout.

Pluperfect, I should have become.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>		
<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i><u>m. f. n.</u></i>
1. जालों असतों, जाल्यें असत्यें, जालें असतें. जालों असतों			

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* जालों and असतों (subj.).

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense (Active Construction), I may become.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>				
<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
1. व्हावा	-वी	-वैं	व्हावे	-व्या	-वीं
2. व्हावास	-वीस	-वैंस	व्हावे	-व्या	-वीं
3. व्हावा	-वी	-वैं	व्हावे	-व्या	-वीं

Present Tense (Neuter Construction), may become by me.

1. मीं व्हावैं. For the other persons *vide* personal pronoun, व्हावैं remaining the same throughout.

Present Progressive (also Habitual).

I may, can, should be, or should be in the habit of becoming (lit., It may be become by me).

*Sing.**Plu.*

मीं होत असवि

आम्हीं होत असवि

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* the instrumental case of the personal pronouns, होत and असवि remaining unchanged throughout.

N.B.—तुं होत असविस is a common way of writing the 2nd person, the final स being probably no more than an intensifying particle.

Present Perfect, I may have become.

*Sing.**Plu.*

1. झालों असावा

झालों असावे

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* झालों and असावा.

Past (Active Construction), I might become.

*Sing.**m.**f.**n.*

1. व्हावयाचा होतों, व्हावयाची होत्यें, व्हावयाचे होते.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Past (Neuter Construction), It might become by me.

*Sing.**Plu.*

1. मीं व्हायाचे होते

आम्हीं व्हायाचे होते

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* personal pronoun, व्हायाचे and होते remaining the same throughout.

Future, I should be about to become.

*Sing.**Plu.**m. f. n.**m. f. n.*

होणार असावा -वी -वै

होणार असवि -व्या -वीं

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* असावा, होणार remaining the same throughout.

Infinitive, होऊं to become.

VERBAL NOUN, होणे the act of becoming.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, होत. होतां. होतांना॑ becoming.

Compound Present, होत असता॑. होत असतांना॑ being in the state of becoming.

Preterite, होऊन having become.

Compound Past, झाले॑ असता॑. झाले॑ असतांना॑ being in the state of having become.

m. f. n.

Participial Adjective, झालेला -ली -ले॑.

The participial adjective is declined like the common adjective.

Future, होणार about to become.

m. f. n.

Future Passive, व्हावा -वी -वै॑ fit to become.

m. f. n.

Gerundive, Nom. व्हायाचा -ची -चै॑ fit to become.

„ Dat. व्हायास to become fit to become.

N.B.—व्हायाचा &c. is sometimes written व्हावयाचा &c., and व्हायास as व्हावयास.

VERBAL NOUN.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
--------------	--------------	-------------

Nom.	होणे॑ becoming.	होणी॑
------	-----------------	-------

Acc.	होण्यास to become.	होण्यांस
------	--------------------	----------

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plu.</i>
Inst.	होण्याने	by becoming.	होण्यानीं
Dat.	होण्यास	to become.	होण्यांस
Abl.	होण्यापासून	from becoming.	होण्यांपासून
Gen.	होण्याचा	of becoming.	होण्याचा
Loc.	होण्यात	in becoming.	होण्यात

Negative Form of होणे to become.

Indicative Mood.

Tense.

Present.	मी होत नाहीं	I am not becoming.
Present Ha-bitual.	मी होत नसतों	I am not in the habit of becoming.
Past.	मी झालों नाहीं	I did not become.
Past Pro-gressive.	मी होत नव्हतों	I was not becoming.
Past Habi-tual.	{मी होईना } {मी होत नसें}	I was not in the habit of becoming.
Pluperfect.	मी झालों नव्हतों	I had not become.
Past Pros-pective.	मी होणार नव्हतों	I was not about to become.
Future.	मी होणार नाहीं	I shall not become.
Future Pro-gressive.	मी होत नसेन	I shall not be becoming.
Future Per-fect.	मी झालों नसेन	I shall not have become.
Future Pros-pective.	मी होणार नसेन	I shall not be about to become.

Imperative Mood, Let me not become.

<i>Sing.</i>	.	<i>Plu.</i>
1. होऊं नको		होऊं नको
2. होऊं नका		होऊं नका
3. { न होऊं { न होवो		{ न होऊत { न होवोत

Subjunctive Mood.

Tense.

Past. { मी न होतौं. } I should not become.
 { मी होतौंना. }

Past Pro- मी होत नसतौं I should not be be-
gressiv. coming.

Pluperfect. मी ज्ञालौं नसतौं I should not have be-
 come.

Potential Mood.

Tense.

Present. मी होऊं नये I may not become.

Present Pro- { मी होत नसावा } I may not be becom-
gressiv. { मी होत असूं नये } ing.

Present Per- मी ज्ञालौं नसावा I may not have be-
fect. come.

Past. मीं व्हावयाचें नव्हतें It might not have
 become by me.

Future. मी होणार नसावा I should not be about
 to become.

The participles, gerunds, &c., are the same as those of the positive verbs with the addition of न; ex. होप्यास to become, न होप्यास not to become.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

In addition to the two auxiliary verbs असणे to be, and होणे to become, the following are in use in Marathi :—

जाणे to go ; ex. असें करित जा go on doing so.

येणे to come ; ex. मला चालता येते I can walk.

देणे to give ; ex. मी तिला बूमुं देतो I allow her to sit.

लागणे to begin, or to set to ; तो रँडूं लागला he began to cry.

बसणे to sit ; तो सदा हसत बसतो he is always laughing.

पाहणे to see ; तो त्याचे पागोटे घेऊं पाहतो he tries to get his turban.

These verbs are
defective :—

{ पाहिजे it is wanted ; मला आंबा दिला पाहिजे I must have a mango given to me.
 नको do not ; जाऊ नको Do not go.
 नये should not be ; शूद्रानें दान घेऊं नये a Shudra should not receive charity.
 नलगे is not necessary ; मला ती तरवार घेणे नलगे it is not necessary for me to take that sword.

N.B.—देणे, लागणे, पाहणे, नको, नये require the verbs to which they are auxiliary to be placed in the infinitive of purpose (ऊं).

बसणे and जाणे require the present participle (न).

येणे requires the present participles (त or ती).

पाहिजे requires the past participle passive (ला).

नलगे requires the gerund (ण).

TRANSITIVE VERB कर (which is the root of करणे)
to do.

Present Tense, I do or make.

Sing.

Plu.

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	
1.	करितों	-यें	-तें	करितों
2.	करितोस	-त्येस	-तेस	करिता
3.	करितो	-ये	-ते	करितात

Present Progressive, I am doing.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
1. करित आहे	करित आहें

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* आहे, करित remaining the same throughout.

Present Habitual, I am in the habit of doing.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
m. f. n.	<u>m. f. n.</u>
1. करित असतों -न्ये -तं	करित असतों

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* असतों, करित remaining unchanged throughout.

Present Perfect, It has been done by me.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
m. f. n.	m. f. n.
मीं केला -ली -लै आहे	मीं केले -ल्या -लीं आहेत

For 2nd and 3rd persons, &c. *vide* the personal pronoun, which is always to be placed in the instrumental case, whilst the verb agrees in gender and number with its noun.

Present Prospective, I am about to do.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
1. करणार आहे	करणार आहें

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* आहे, करणार remaining unchanged throughout.

Past, made by me.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
	<i>m. f. n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
1.	मैं केला -लो -ले	मैं केले -व्या -लों

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* personal pronoun.

Past Progressive, I was doing.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
	<i>m. f. n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
1.	करित होतों -त्ये -ते	करित होतों

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* होतों (past tense),
करित remaining unchanged throughout.

Past Habitual (1st form), I was in the habit
of doing.

1.	करौं	करूं
2.	करीस	करां
3.	करी	करीत

Past Habitual (2nd form).

1.	करित असें	करित असूं
----	-----------	-----------

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* असें, करित remaining the same throughout.

Pluperfect, Had been done by me.

	<i>Sing.</i>	
	<i>m. f. n.</i>	
	मैं केला होता, -लो -ती, -ले -ते	

For 2nd and 3rd persons &c. *vide* rule given under the present perfect tense.

Complete Perfect, I began and made.

Sing.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
-----------	-----------	-----------

1. करता ज्ञालौं, -त्ये -ल्यैं, -तै -लैं
2. करिता ज्ञालास, -ती -लीस, -तै -लैस
3. करिता ज्ञाल, -ती -ली, -तै -लै

Plu.

1. करिते ज्ञालौं, -त्या -लौं, -तीं -लौं
2. करिते ज्ञाली, -त्या -ली, -तीं -ली
3. करिते ज्ञाले, -त्या -ल्या, -तीं -लीं

Past Prospective, I was about to do.

Sing.

Plu.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
-----------	-----------	-----------

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
-----------	-----------	-----------

1. करणार होतौं -त्ये -तैं करणार होतौं.

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* होतौं, करणार remaining the same throughout.

Future, I will make.

Sing.

Plu.

1. करोन करूं
2. करशील कराल
3. करील करतील

Future Progressive, I shall be making.

Sing.

Plu.

1. करित असेन करित अमूं
2. करित असशील करित असाल
3. करित असेल करित असतील

Future Perfect, shall have been done by me.

Sing.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
-----------	-----------	-----------

मीं केला	-ली	-ले असेल
----------	-----	----------

For 2nd and 3rd persons, &c. *vide* personal pronoun, and असेल.

Future Prospective, I shall be about to do.

1. करणार असेन	करणार असूँ
---------------	------------

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* असेन, करणार remaining the same throughout.

Imperative Mood.

Present Tense, Let me do.

Sing.

Plu.

1. करूँ	करूँ
2. कर	करा
3. करो	करोत

Subjunctive Mood.

Past Tense, I should do or should have done.

Sing.

Plu.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
-----------	-----------	-----------

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
-----------	-----------	-----------

1. करितों	-त्यें	-तें	करितों ..	..
2. करितास	-तीस	-तेस	करिता ..	..
3. करिता	-ती	-तें	करिते	-त्या -तीं

Past Progressive, I should have been doing or should have been in the habit of doing.

Sing.

Plu.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
-----------	-----------	-----------

1. करित असतों	-त्यें	-तें	करित असतों
---------------	--------	------	------------

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* असते (subj.); करित remaining unchanged throughout.

Pluperfect, (Passive Construction), would have been done by me.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
-----------	-----------	-----------

1. मीं केला असता, केली असती, केले असते

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* personal pronoun केला and असता (subj.).

Pluperfect (Neuter Construction), It would have been done by me to.

Sing.

1. मीं केले असते

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* personal pronoun, केले, and असते remaining unchanged throughout.

Potential Mood.

Present(Passive Construction), may be done by me.

Sing.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
-----------	-----------	-----------

1. मीं करावा -वी -वे

For 2nd and 3rd persons, &c. *vide* personal pronoun and करावा.

Present (Neuter Construction), It may be done by me to.

Sing.

1. मीं करावे

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* personal pronoun, करावे remaining unchanged throughout.

Present Progressive (Passive Construction) I may, can, should be, or should be in the habit of doing.

Sing.

m. f. n.

मीं करित असावा -वी -वै

Plu.

m. f. n.

मों करित असावे -व्या -वै

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* personal pronoun and असावा, करित remaining unchanged throughout.

Present Progressive (Neuter Construction), It may, should, &c. be done by me to.

Sing.

1. मीं करित असावे

For 2nd and 3rd persons, &c. *vide* personal pronoun, करित असावे remaining unchanged throughout.

Present Perfect (Passive Construction), It may have been done by.

Sing.

m. f. n.

1. मीं केला असावा, केली असावी, केलें असावे.

For 2nd and 3rd persons, &c. *vide* personal pronoun केला and असावा.

Present Perfect (Neuter Construction), It may have been done by me to.

Sing.

1. मीं केले असावे

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* personal pronoun, केले असावे remaining the same throughout.

Past (Passive Construction), ought to or might have been done by.

Sing.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
-----------	-----------	-----------

1. मीं करायाचा होता, करायाची होती, करायाचें होतें.

For 2nd and 3rd persons &c. *vide* personal pronoun करायाचा and होता.

Past (Neuter Construction), It ought to or might have been done by me to.

Sing.

1. मीं करायाचें होतें.

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* personal pronoun, करायाचें होतें remaining the same throughout.

Future, I should be about to make.

Sing.

m. f. n.

करणार असावा -वी -वै

Plu.

m. f. n.

करणार असावे -व्या -वीं

For 2nd and 3rd persons *vide* असावा (potential), करणार remaining unchanged throughout.

Verbal Noun, करणे the act of doing.

Infinitive, करूं to do.

Participles.

Present, करित, करिता, करिताना doing.

Compound Present, करित असता being in the state of doing.

Preterite, करून having done.

Compound Past, केले असता being in the state of having done.

m. f. n.

Participial Adjective, कैल्ला -ली -ळे done.*Future*, करणार about to do.*Future Passive*, करावै fit to be done.

VERBAL NOUN.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	करणे doing	करणीं
Acc.	करण्यास to do	करण्यांस
Inst.	करण्याने by doing	करण्यांनीं
Dat.	करण्यास to do	करण्यांस
Abl.	करण्यापासून from doing	करण्यांपासून
Gen.	करण्याचा of doing	करण्यांचा
Loc.	करण्यांत in doing	करण्यांत

CAUSAL VERB.

The causal verb is formed by altering the final णे of the common verb into विणे. (All common verbs, however, cannot be made causal, ex. करविणे to cause to make).

N.B.—करविणे is sometimes written करिवणे, करवणे, करीषणे.

Roots ending in ह and monosyllabic roots take विविणे instead of विणे; ex. लिहणे becomes in its causal form लिहविविणे, and देणे becomes देविविणे. Some intransitive verbs form their causative by changing their root-vowels; ex.,

पड़ने	to fall	पाड़ने	to cause to fall
चरने	to feed	चारने	to cause to feed
नरने	to save	तारने	to cause to save
टारने	to pass by	टाक्छने	to cause to pass by
तुरने	to break	तोड़ने	to cause to break
फाटने	to be rent	फाड़ने	to cause to be rent
फिटने	to get loose	फेड़ने	to loosen
फुटने	to get split	फोड़ने	to split
सरने	to stir	सारने	to cause to stir
मरने	to die	मारने	to kill
दबने	to subside	दावने	to cause to subside

By the addition of an extra व् the causative is made doubly causal; ex. करने to make, करविने to cause to make, करविविने to cause to cause to make.

POTENTIAL VERBS.

The potential verb is formed by the addition of ववने, when the root is monosyllabic, and by the addition of वने or ववने when the root is polysyllabic; ex. करवने to be able to do, जाववने to be able to go, देववने to be able to give.

Potential verb, देववने to be able to give.

Tense.

<i>Indicative Mood.</i>		
<i>Tense.</i>	<i>Mutra or Māīyānī</i>	<i>Dēvavatē</i>
<i>Present Progressive.</i>	"	"
<i>Present Habitual.</i>	"	"
<i>Present Perfect.</i>	"	"
<i>Present Prospective.</i>	"	"
<i>Past.</i>	"	"
<i>Past Progressive.</i>	"	"
<i>Past Habitual.</i>	"	"
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	"	"
<i>Complete Perfect.</i>	"	"
<i>Past Prospective.</i>	"	"
<i>Future.</i>	"	"
<i>Future Progressive.</i>	"	"
<i>Future Perfect.</i>	"	"
<i>Future Prospective.</i>	"	"

{ *Dēvavatē* { *Dēvavatē अस्ते* } I could be in the habit of giving.

{ *Dēvavatē हाते* { *Dēvavatē शाले* } I had been able to give.

{ *Dēvavatē हाते* { *Dēvavatē देवणार हाते* } I could begin to give.

{ *Dēvavatē हाते* { *Dēvavatē देवणे* } I was about to be able to give.

{ *Dēvavatē असेल* { *Dēvavatē देवले* } I shall be able to give.

{ *Dēvavatē असेल* { *Dēvavatē देवले* } I shall be able to go on giving.

{ *Dēvavatē असेल* { *Dēvavatē देवणार असेल* } I shall have been able to give.

{ *Dēvavatē असेल* { *Dēvavatē देवणार असेल* } I shall be able to be about to give.

Imperative Mood.

माइयानें or मला देववो Let me be able to give.

*Subjunctive Mood.**Tense.*

Past. माइयानें or मला देववते I should be able to give.

*Past Pro-
gressive.* } " देववत असते I should have been able to be giving.

Pluperfect. " देववले असते I should have been able to give.

*Potential Mood.**Tense.*

Present. माइयानें or मला देववावे I may be able to give.

*Present Pro-
gressive.* } " देववत असावे I may be able to go on giving.

*Present
Perfect.* } " देववले असावे I may have been able to give.

Past. " {देववावे होते I might be able to give.
{देववायाचे होते

Future. " देववणार असावे I should be about to be able to give.

Verbal Noun. देववणे To be able to give.

Infinitive. देववू To be able to give.

Participles.

Present. देववत्, देववतानां capable of giving.

Compound Present. देववत् असता॑ being in the state of being capable of giving.

Preterite. देववून having been capable of giving.

Compound Preterite. देववले॒ असता॑ being in a state of being able to be given.

m. f. n.

Participial Adjective. देववलेला॑-ली॑-ल॑ capable of being given.

Future. देववणार about to be able to give.

Future Passive. देववावे॑ fit to be capable of being given.

VERBAL NOUN.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
Nom.	देववर्णे॑	being capable of giving देववर्णी॑
Acc.	देववण्यास	to be capable of giving देववण्यांस
Inst.	देववण्याने॑	by being capable of giving देववण्यानी॑
Dat.	देववण्यास	to be capable of giving देववण्यांस
Abl.	देववण्यापासून	from being capable of giving देववण्यापासून
Gen.	देववण्याचा॑	of being capable of giving देववण्यांचा॑
Loc.	देववण्यात	in being capable of giving देववण्यात

ADVERBS.

Adverbs are indeclinable words used to qualify the meaning of verbs, adjectives, participles, postpositions, and other adverbs; ex.—

Verb.	कुत्रा मोऱ्यानें ओरडतो	The dog barks loudly.
Adjective.	तो फार गर्विष्ट आहे	He is very proud.
Participle.	तो लवकर चालत आहे	He is going quickly.
Postposition.	तो अगदी अंत शिरतो	He goes right into.
Adverb.	तो अतिशय मोऱ्यानें वाचतो	He reads very loudly.

PARTICLES.

Particles are either postpositions, prepositions, or conjunctions.

POSTPOSITIONS.

Postpositions are indeclinable words used to mark a relation between two words or terms in a sentence; ex. त्याच्या ठायीं in him, तिजजवळ near her.

PREPOSITIONS.

There are in Marathi a few prepositions which have been borrowed from other languages; ex. अजतरफ from.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions are indeclinable words which connect sentences; ex. जर असें करशील तर मार खाशील If you do so you shall eat a beating.

COMPOUND WORDS.

(समास).

In Marathi there are several words compounded of two or more words of the same or different kinds; ex. आईचाप parents. They may be divided into three classes :—

1. Copulative Compounds (द्वन्द्व).

2. Determinative Compounds (including inflexional (तत्पुरुष) and appositional (कर्मधार्य)).

3. Relative Compounds (वहन्त्रीह).

It must be observed that when a greater or lesser number of words are combined to form one new term, the characteristic signs of case and number are generally rejected by all the members of the compound except the last.

1. COPULATIVE COMPOUNDS.

Compounds of this class consist of nouns which if not compounded would be joined by a particle signifying "and;" ex. ब्रह्माविष्णुमहेश Bramhâ, Vishnu, Mahesh.

2. DETERMINATIVE COMPOUNDS.

Determinative Compounds consist of two parts, the first of which restricts the signification of the second. They are either inflexional or appositional.

Inflexional Compounds.

When the determinative is used in the sense of a case governed by the second part, the compound is called तत्पुरुष Tutpurusha; ex.—

Acc.	द्विजदण्ड	a Brâhman's punishment.
Inst.	कृपावलोकन	with kind regard.
Dat.	कृष्णार्पण	devoted to Krishnâ.
Abl.	स्वर्गपतन	a fall from heaven.
Gen.	राजवाडा	a king's palace.
Loc.	गृहप्रवेश	entering into a house.

These compounds when attributives take the gender of the noun with which they agree, but when appellatives take generally the gender of the last part of the compound.

Appositional Compounds.

When the determinative (*i. e.* first) part is used in the sense of an apposition expressed by a substantive, adjective, adverb, or particle, the compound is called appositional; नीळगिरी, blue mountain, घनःशाम् as black as a cloud. Compounds of this class may consist of attributives only; ex. शुक्रकृष्ण white and black.

The compounds in which the determinative word is a numeral form a subdivision of this species. Any numeral except *one* may form its first part. It is called द्विगु; ex. चतुर्युग four ages.

मध्यमपदलोपी compounds form a sub-division of this species. शाकपार्थिव is an example of this class of compound.

3. RELATIVE COMPOUNDS.

A determinative compound may be used as the attribute of a substantive, and consequently become an adjective; ex. the karmadharaya compound महाबाहु *great arm* may be used as an attribute of a mighty king in the sense of having a great arm; चक्रपाणि, having a chakra in hand.

VERB CONSTRUCTIONS (PRAYOGAS).

In Marâthi there are three systems of construction: (1) *Active* (Kartari), (2) *Passive* (Karmani), (3) *Neuter* (Bhavi).

1. *Active*.—In this construction the verb agrees with its nominative in number, gender, and person; ex. तो पाणी पितो he drinks water.

In this construction the object is generally placed in the nominative case. Proper nouns and pronouns are, however, always put in the accusative case when objects of a verb; ex. तो गोविंदास धरितो he catches Govindâ, तो त्याला मारितो he strikes him. Names of animals may optionally be put in the nominative or accusative case; ex. तो घोडा विकतो or तो घोड्यास विकतो he sells a horse.

In poetry the following construction is not uncommon :—

“समर्थो पराक्रमाते करिति शुभ यशोधनाश समयज्ञ.” मोरोपंत.

2. *Passive*.—In this construction the verb agrees with its object, which is in the nominative case, in number, gender, and person, the agent being generally placed in the instrumental case; ex. मीं घोडा विकला the horse was sold by me.

N.B.—Sentences such as the following, though the agent is not placed in the instrumental case, belong to the passive construction; तुला स्नान करावै लागेल you will have to bathe, आम्हांस रथ करतां येतो we can make (build) a carriage, मला आंवा पाहिजे I want a mango.

The following construction is not uncommon in poetry :—

“वरिलासि मत्सखोने.....” मोरोपंत.

3.—*Neuter*. In this construction the verb is always placed in the neuter gender, third person singular, the subject being generally in the instrumental case, and the object, if the verb is transitive, in the accusative case; ex. मीं तिला धरिले (lit. it was caught to her by me) I caught her, मीं पलंगावर निजावै (lit. it must be slept on the bed by me) I must sleep on the bed.

N.B.—This construction is only used for animate objects. But the poetical construction—

“पाशात्तिं तोडवैं धीरें न कदापि पाप जोडवैं”
is not incorrect.

Intransitive verbs in the potential mood follow this or the active construction—

“_____वैसवैं जै सभेत मत्तात्तिं.” मोरेंपंत”

Sentences such as the following, though the agent is not placed in the instrumental case, belong to this construction; ex. मला निजवैं लागते I must sleep, मला जाता येते I can go, हरीस लिंहिले पाहिजे Hari must write.

Impersonal verbs follow the passive construction; उजाडते it dawns, साजावते it becomes evening.

SYNTAX.

Syntax describes the arrangement of words into sentences, and all syntax may be classified under the heads of Concord and Government.

CONCORDS.

There are in Marathi two concords:—(1) between the nominative case and the verb; (2) between the adjective &c. and substantive. In Marathi there is only one government, i.e. that of the transitive verb.

1ST CONCORD.

Every sentence consists of two parts: the *subject* which is the person or thing spoken of; and the *predicate*, or that which is said of the subject.

The subject of a sentence may be expressed by a substantive or substantival expression; ex. घोडा धावतो the horse runs. यांगे चोरी केली हें नोट नाहीं *that he should have robbed* is bad.

In Marathi the subject is in the nominative or the instrumental case; ex. घोडा धावतो the horse runs, यांगे चोरी केलो he stole.

The verb agrees with its nominative in gender, number, and person; ex. तो स्त्री रडत्ये that woman weeps. When a verb has more than one nominative it agrees with the last; ex. ते आणि तो गेली they and she went. In the case of the imperative mood, if the verb has more than one nominative it agrees with the more worthy; ex. मी व तू भावू let me and you run, तुम्ही व स्था जा let you and them go.

N.B.—In Marâthi several nominatives of different genders are sometimes followed by हीं *these*, or अशीं *such*, and the verb takes its gender and number accordingly; ex. मुलगा, मुलगी व मुल हीं आलीं a boy, a girl, and a child—*these* came.

The predicate consists either of a verb or of a noun (adjective or substantive) joined to the subject by the substantive verb असणे to be. When the predicate is a verb, it agrees with its subject in gender, number, and person; ex. तो निजत्ये she sleeps.

When the predicate consists of an adjective or a participial adjective, it agrees with its subject in gender, number, and case; ex. तरवार चांगली आहे the sword is good, घोडा धरलेला आहे the horse has been caught.

When the predicate consists of a substantive, it cannot, as a rule, agree with the subject either in gender or number; ex. रामा मूल आहे Râmâ is a child.

When one noun is used to explain another, it is put in the same case as the noun it explains; ती बाई लक्ष्मी आहे that woman is a Lakshmi.

The Nominative Case.

The nominative is the case which *names* the subject of a proposition, *i. e.* the person or thing of which anything is predicated.

N.B.—The subject in Marâthi may be either in the nominative or the instrumental case.

In Marâthi the use of the nominative for the accusative case is common; ex. तो वाघ मारतो he kills a tiger.

In Marâthi the use of the nominative for the genitive case is also common; ex. तीन तोळे सोने three tolahs of gold.

The Accusative Case.

The accusative denotes the object of transitive verbs.

Verbs and adjectives denoting extent of time or space govern the accusative of the noun describing that extent; ex. तो तीन कोश चालला he walked three *koss*, नदी तीन कोश लांब आहे the river is three *koss* long.

The Instrumental Case.

The instrumental case denotes the agent, implement, or the means by which anything is done. It also expresses the manner or degree in which any object is effected, and also the characteristics by which any object is marked; तो मोऱ्यानें बोलतो he talks loudly, तो शेंडीनें ब्राह्मण दिसतो he seems to be a Brâhman by his lock of hair.

The Dative Case.

The dative generally expresses the person or thing to or for which, or in regard to which, something is, or is done: it may therefore be termed the case of the remoter object.

In Marâthi the dative sometimes stands for the locative case; ex. डोवयास त्याच्या पागाटे होते a puggree was on his head, तो बेळगांवास गेला he went to Belgaum

The dative is optionally used with the gerundive for the instrumental case; ex. तें मला करायाचे आहे I have to do that. The dative is also used in Marāthi wherein other languages the accusative (and in Sanscrit the ablative) is used; ex. मो त्याला भिर्तो I fear him.

The Ablative Case.

The ablative expresses a variety of relations defining and modifying the predicate—that is, all those relations which in English are expressed by the preposition *from*; ex. वेळगांवाहून तो गेला he went from Belgaum, मत्सरापासून द्वेष होतो hatred springs from envy, वेळगांवाहून गोवं तोस कोश आहे Goa is thirty koss from Belgaum.

The Genitive Case.

The genitive serves principally to denote that relation between two substantives by which the two conjointly express only one idea, the genitive supplying the place of a qualifying adjective.

In Marāthi the genitive is sometimes used for the locative case; ex. तो रात्रीचा वाचितो he reads at night: and also for the instrumental; ex. माझ्या वोलण्याचा त्याला राग येतो he becomes angry at my words: and also for the ablative; ex. मो कालचा त्यास सांगतो I have been telling him since yesterday.

The subjective genitive is common in Marāthi; ex. लोकांचा जुळूम the tyranny exercised by the people: the objective genitive is uncommon; ex. ईश्वराची भक्ति God's worship.

The Locative Case.

The locative case denotes the place where, and the time at which anything is or is done.

In Marâthi the locative is sometimes used for the instrumental case; ex. रिकाम्या हातीं चाजारांत जाऊं नये one should not go to the market empty-handed, तोंडीं तो बोलला he answered verbally. This case is also used sometimes where the preposition वर *on* might be expected to govern its noun; ex. पायांत जोडा a shoe on a foot, बोटांत अंगठी a ring on a finger.

The Vocative Case.

The vocative case is used to address a person or thing, and is inserted in clauses without affecting their construction.

2ND CONCORD.

The adjective, pronoun, numeral or participle used attributively agrees with its substantive (to a certain extent) in gender, number, and case.

N.B.—It seems certain that in Marâthi adjectives formerly had case-terminations, as they have in Sanscrit. These terminations have been dropped, but we have the base form of the adjective to agree with its substantive when in any case other than the nominative; ex. चांगल्या पुरुषाचा of a good man.

The same rule applies to pronouns and participles used attributively; ex. त्या स्त्रियेचा of that woman, भरलेल्या तरवारीने with a sword taken hold of.

Numerals ending in अ (exc. एक, which in cases other than the nominative becomes एका) do not take their base form when qualifying substantives.

When there are several substantives of the same gender, the adjective agreeing with them is made plural, and of the same gender as the substantives.

It is usual to introduce हा *this* or असा *such* after the substantives with whose gender and number they agree; ex. त्या स्त्रिया व मुली या चांगल्या आहेत those women and girls, *these* are good.

When there are many substantives of different genders, the adjective agreeing with them is put in the neuter plural, हीं or अशीं being generally added before the adjective, as in the foregoing rule; ex. मुलगा, मुलगी, व मुलगे हीं चांगलीं आहेत, the boy, girl, and child, *these* are good.

THE RELATIVE (DEFINITIVE) PRONOUN.

In Marāthi the (so-called) relative pronoun is seldom used as it is in other languages. In Marāthi it precedes its substantive, with which it agrees in gender, number, and case, just as adjectives do, being followed by a demonstrative pronoun; ex. जो पुरुष तेथे धांवत आहे त्याला बोलाव call that man who is running there.

It is also used independently; ex. जो श्रम करितो नो उद्योगी he is industrious who labours.

GOVERNMENT OR DEPENDENCE.

When one word depends upon another it is governed by it. In Marāthi the only example of government is that between a transitive verb and accusative case; ex. मी त्याला मारितो I strike him.

N.B.—This is *objective combination*, which must be distinguished from *attributive combination*, which is that of the substantive and adjective &c., and also from *predicative combination*, which is that of the subject and predicate.

CLAUSES AND THEIR RELATIONS TO ONE ANOTHER.

A clause is either independent or subordinate. Independent clauses simply state facts in the form of assertions or questions. Subordinate sentences are generally so constructed as to be unable to stand alone, and they can only be understood when viewed in connection with another. Subordinate clauses are joined to their leading clauses by conjunctions; ex. तो वाईट आहे म्हणून मला आवडत नाहीं he is bad, therefore I do not like him: by relative pronouns; ex. जे जे तेथें होते त्यास हें माहित आहे all those who were there know this: by demonstrative pronouns; ex. मी काय करू असें तो विचारू लागला he began to ask what he should do.

Two or more clauses may be joined together in such a way, by copulative or adversative conjunctions, that none of them is subordinate to another. Such clauses are co-ordinate, and they may be all leading or all subordinate clauses of the same sentence.

PARTICIPLES.

Those participles, which are declinable, are like adjectives, in that they agree with their substantives in gender, number, and case. Participles can govern cases; ex. त्याला मारून तो पळाला having struck him he ran off. The future and past participles agree with their substantives; ex. धांवणारा घोडा the horse about to run; बांधली गाय the tied-up cow.

The indefinite past (preterite) participle is used to suspend clauses, and takes the place of conjunctions; ex. तिला पाहून तो गेला having seen her he went. In Marathi this participle can be used absolutely; ex. पक्ष्यांनी निश्चय

करून त्यास घार मारिले the birds, having determined, slew him. The present participle is also used absolutely; ex. दिवस स्वच्छ असता लोक फिरतात the day being fine, people walk about.

PROSODY.

All Marathi verse is made up of long or short syllables. A short letter is made long by the lengthening of its vowel; ex. क is short, का is long : इ is short, ई is long : फ़ि is short, फ़ी is long.

A short letter becomes long when it precedes a complex consonant, an anusvâra, or a visarga. It may be made long if occurring at the end of a line.

There are only two kinds of feet, trisyllabic and quadrisyllabic. The following list shows the trisyllabic feet:—

1. Nagana	०	०	०
2. Magana	—	—	—
3. Jagana	०	—	०
4. Ragana	—	०	—
5. Bhagana	—	०	०
6. Sagana	०	०	—
7. Jagana	०	—	—
8. Tagan	—	—	०

Of the trisyllabic feet metre there are twenty-one orders, which are again divided into numerous varieties. This metre is regulated by the "number of syllables," irrespective of their quantity. Stanzas or Shlokas generally consist of two lines or hemistichs, each of which is again divided into two parts, so that the entire Shloka is composed of four lines. These lines are generally, but not always, of equal length and corre-

sponding quantities. The following are the different orders of this metre, with their varieties :—

1. *Gayatri*, containing 6 s. (syllables) in each of its four lines, and having 11 v. (varieties). It is uncommon.
2. *Ushnih*, 7 s. 8 v. (uncommon).
3. *Anushtubh*, 8 s. 12 v.; ex. :

नित्य नव्हे त्या करितां कां झटतां कां श्रमतां ।
जा भगवन्नाम वदा निर्भय गा त्यास सदा ॥

This variety is called माणवक.

4. *Vrihati*, 9 s. 12 v. (uncommon).
5. *Pankti*, 10 s. 14 v. (uncommon).
6. *Trishtubh*, 11 s. 4 v; ex. :

वामअंकगतभूमिकुमारी वामबाहुसुरता सुकुमारी ।
वल्कलांवरजटाअभिराम देखतो भरत त्या अभिराम ॥

7. *Jagati*, 12 s. 30 v.; ex. :

नसे गर्व अर्ङीं सदा वीतरागी
क्षमा शांति भेगी दयादक्षयोगी ।
नसे लोभ ना क्षोभ ना दैन्यवाणा
अशा लक्षणीं जाणिजे योगिराणा ॥

8. *Atijagati*, 13 s. 16 v.
9. *Shakkari*, 14 s. 20 v.; ex. :

तूं ईश ये रिति उपाधि जयासि विद्या
तूं जीवही धरनि ही अससी अविद्या ।
जो स्वानुभूत रहित त्रिगुणाभिमान
त्यातें नमो स्थिरचरांतहि जो समान ॥

10. *Atishakvari*, 15 s. 18 v.; ex. :

करि हरि यमुनाहो मूद गंगावनाची
मिरवि धवल पुष्टीं दीसि गंगावनाची ।
सित असित नद्यांच्या संगमीं श्रीत्रिवेणी
तसिच यदुपतीने घातली चित्रवेणी ॥

11. *Ashti*, 16 s. 12 v. (uncommon).

12. *Atyashhti*, 17 s. 17 v.; ex. :

॥ पृथ्वी ॥

कडया वरुनियां उडया प्रथम टाकुनी त्या गडया
गडे पशुप भेटती तटतटां भुजीं आंगडया ।
फुगोनि तनु फार ती मनगटीं कडीं दाटती
सुखें अमित वाटती विरहसिंधुते आटती ॥

शिखरिणी.

असा येतां देखे रथनिकट तो इयामल हरी
नृपा गांगेयाच्या हृदार्यें भरल्या प्रेमलहरी ।
शरांतें चापांतें त्यजुनि वदला गद्दरवें
जगन्नाथें केलें मज सकल लोकांत बरवें ॥

मन्दाक्रान्ता.

नानाशास्त्रान्वित तनय हा मैथिलेचा प्रतापी
आविर्भावें दहन करितो पणिडतांच्या हि पंक्ती
ऐसा त्याचा भुज बळ नव्हे स्तोम ज्ञानांमृताचा
घाला घाली तुडवि विषदीं कीर्तिभ्रष्टां समस्तां ॥

हरिणी.

प्रथम गमला ऐसा मोठा अधर्मचि तो दिलें
नमन वचना कामें नाहीं च तें अनुमेदिलें ।

मग कथित या जाया जाया स्वसंशय वृत्त मीं
रति मदन तुं हें तें होय प्रभा स्मर हृत्तमीं ॥

13. *Dhriti*, 18 s. 17 v. (uncommon).

14. *Atidhriti*, 19 s. 13 v.; ex. :

शार्दूलविक्रीडित.

छायानायकसा निदाघसमर्याँ छाया करी तो विधू ।
वांया या हृदयाश्रमासि करितो दायादसा हा मधू
जाया जे रुचली मर्नाँ तिजकडे जायानयें कीं पहा
रायाला न गमे न जाय रजनी आयास होती महा ॥

15. *Kriti*, 20 s. 4 v. (uncommon).

16. *Prakriti*, 21 s. 3 v.; ex. :

स्त्रघरा.

भृंगांची पंक्ति मौर्वी कुसुममयधनु बाण तेहि प्रसूने
लीलेने दास केले असुर सुरनर प्रौढ ही ब्रह्मसूने ।
तोचि प्रद्युम्न साक्षात् अजितसुतयुवा ज्या रणीं शस्त्रपाणी
बाहे पाहे तदासीं तिलसहित तया सोडिजे कां न पाणी.

17. *Akriti*, 22 s. 3 v. (uncommon).

18. *Vikriti*, 23 s. 6 v. (uncommon).

19. *Sankriti*, 24 s. 5 v. (uncommon).

20. *Atikriti*, 25 s. 2 v. (uncommon).

21. *Utkriti*, 26 s. 3 v. (uncommon).

Of the quadrisyllabic feet metre there are sixteen orders, each of which is again divided into sixteen varieties. Five of these orders are important. This metre is regulated by the quantity of syllables.

1. *Arya*, contains 30 syllables in the first line and 27 in the second. Each stanza contains two lines, and each line seven and a half feet. The

sixth foot of the second line consists of a short syllable only. In the first line the sixth foot must be a long syllable between two short or four short syllables. The odd feet in either line must never be a long syllable between two short ; ex. :

नूतनपळव फुटला असला तरु आणला प्रियेने तो ।
लवकर चाखायाला तोंडाशीं गज पहा नेतो ॥

2. *Udgiti*, contains 27 syllables in the first line and 30 in the second.

3. *Upagiti*, contains 27 syllables in each line ; ex. :

हैं सर्व अंग फुलले कुमुद जसें चंद्रकिरणांनी ।
फुलतें काय कधीं तें सांग बरें सूर्यकिरणांनी ॥

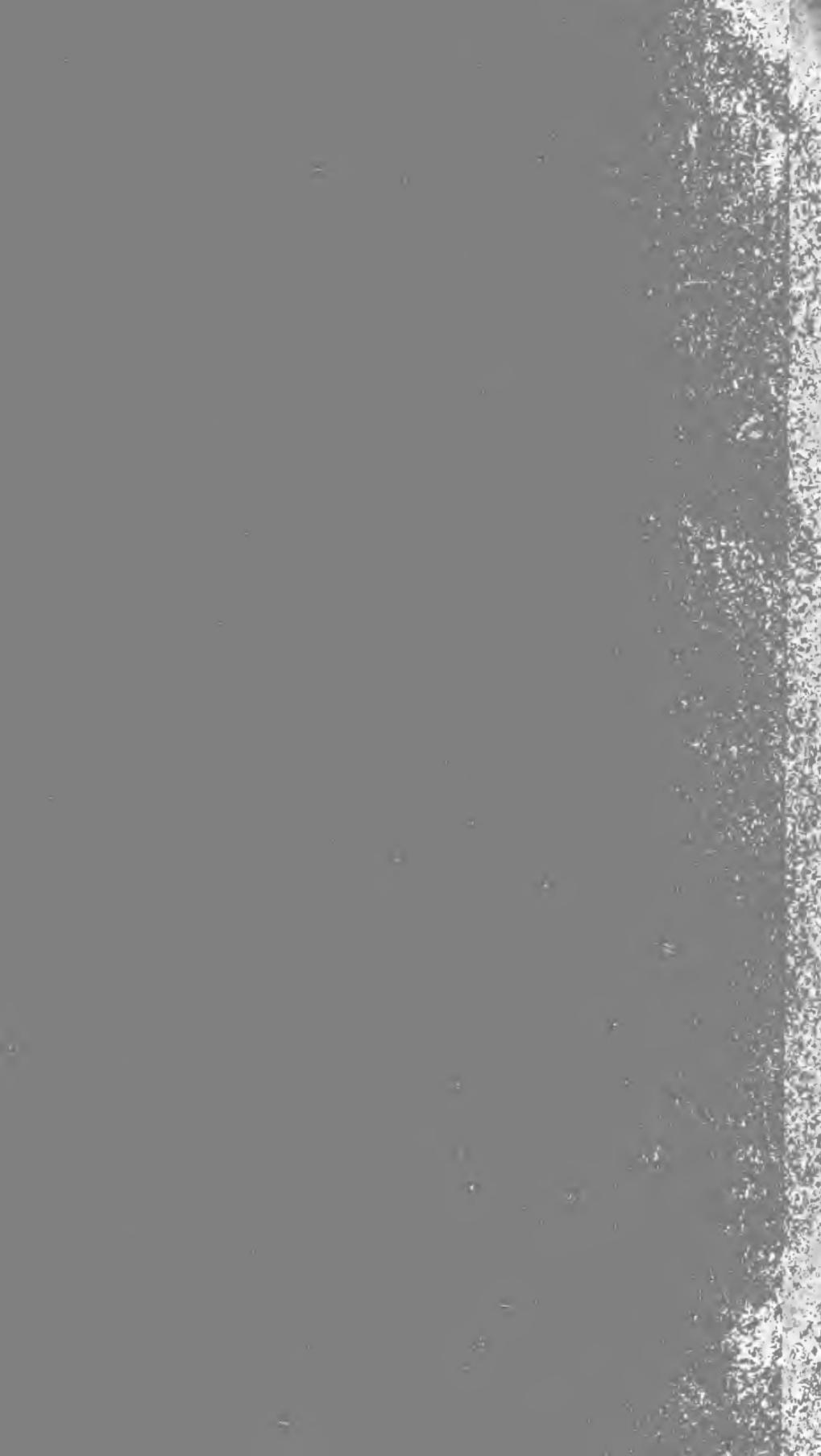
4. *Giti*, contains 30 short syllables in each line ; ex. :

द्यनजनि अनुसरावें सुऱ्हे न क्रोधलोभकाममता ।
पतनार्थ कां अहंता पोषावी गा तशीच कां ममता ॥

5. *Aryagiti*, contains 32 short syllables in each line ; ex. :

काढित असतां धारा, टाळुनि अनुसरति युवति जगदाधारा ।
तापवितां दुध मणिकीं, त्यजिति अमृत पाजितो विबुधमणिकीं ॥

Besides the metres given above, which are all derived from Sanscrit, there are some few purely Marathi, viz., Pada, Ovi, Abhang, Dindi, Saki, Savayi, Lavani, Katava, Arti, Bhupali. There are varieties of these too numerous to be mentioned here.



APPENDIX I.

GRAMMATICAL TERMS.

Letter	अक्षर
Vowel	स्वर
Short	नहस्व
Long	दीर्घ
Consonant	व्यंजन
Combination Letters	संभिति
Elision	लोप
Insertion	आगम
Change	आदेश
{ Uninflected Word	प्रकृति
{ Crude Word	
Base Form	सामान्यरूप
Inflected Word	पद
Affix	प्रत्यय
Prefix	उपसर्ग
Sentence	वाक्य
Noun	नाम
Gender	लिंग
Masculine	पुङ्किंग
Feminine	स्त्रीलिंग
Neuter	नुंसकलिंग
Number	वचन
Singular	एकवचन
Plural	अनेकवचन

Case		विभक्ति
Nominative	(1st)	प्रथमा
Accusative	(2nd)	द्वितीया
Instrumental	(3rd)	तृतीया
Dative	(4th)	चतुर्थी
Ablative	(5th)	पंचमी
Genitive	(6th)	षष्ठी
Locative	(7th)	सप्तमी
Vocative	(8th)	संबोधन
Declension		रूप
Adjective		विशेषण
Numeral		संख्यात्वाचक
Pronoun		सर्वनाम
Verb		क्रियापद
Root		धातु
Agent (nom. to verb)		कर्ता
Object (governed by verb)		कर्म
Person		पुरुष
1st		प्रथम
2nd		द्वितीय
3rd		तृतीय
Inflected Forms of the Verb		आख्यातरूप
Mood		अर्थ
Indicative		स्वार्थ
Imperative		आज्ञार्थ
Subjunctive		संकेतार्थ
Potential		विध्यर्थ
Verbal Noun		धातुसाधितनाम
{ Participle	{	
{ Gerund	{	धातुसाधिते

Tense	काळ
Present	वर्तमान
Present Progressive	अपूर्णवर्तमान
Present Habitual	रोति वर्तमान
Present Perfect	भूत वर्तमान
Present Prospective	भविष्य वर्तमान
Past (Preterite)	भूत
Past Progressive	अपूर्ण भूत
Past Habitual	रोति भूत
Pluperfect	भूत भूत
Complete Perfect	पूर्ण भूत
Past Prospective	भविष्य भूत
Future	भविष्य
Future Progressive	अपूर्ण भविष्य
Future Perfect	वर्तमान भविष्य
Future Prospective	भविष्य भविष्य
Active Verb	सकर्मक क्रियापद
Neuter Verb	अकर्मक क्रियापद
Passive Verb	कर्म कर्त्तरि क्रियापद
Verbal Construction	प्रयोग
Active	कर्त्तरि
Passive	कर्मणि
Neuter	भावी
Causal Verb	प्रयोग्य क्रियापद
Potential Verb	शक्य क्रियापद
Adverb	क्रियाविशेषण अव्यय
Particles	अव्यय
Postposition (Preposition)	शब्दयोगी अव्यय (उपसर्ग)

Conjunction	उभयान्वयो अव्यय
Interjection	उद्भारत्वाचक
Compound Noun	समास
Syntax	वाक्यरचना
Prosody	कवितालक्षण

APPENDIX II.

EXERCISES IN PARSING, GRAMMAR, AND READING.

PARSING.

I. खोतजी गेल्यानंतर तिणे भावांच्या तोंडावर त्यांणी
खोताचा अपमान केला तो बापास सांगितला.

खोतजी Common noun, 1st decl., sing. num., mas.
gend., nom. case, subj. to गेला.

गेला (गेल्यानंतर=गेला या नंतर) Intr. verb, past tense,
indic. mood, 3rd pers. sing., mas. gend.,
agreeing with its subj. खोतजी. This is
the active construction.

या Base form of हा, demons. pron., neut. gend.,
sing. num., governed by the postpos. नंतर.

नंतर Postpos. governing या.

निणे Personal pron., fem. gend., sing. num., inst.
case (from तो), joined with सांगितला.

भावांच्या Com. noun, mas. gend., plu. num., base
form (modified gen.), governed by तोंडा.

तोंडा Com. noun, neut. gend., plu. num., base
form, governed by वर.

वर	Postpos. governing तौँडी.
त्यांगी	Pers. pron., mas. gend., plu. num., inst. case (from तो), joined with केला.
ग्रोनाचा	Com. noun, mas. gend., sing. num., gen. case, dependent on अपमान.
अपमान	Com. noun, mas. gend., sing. num., nom. case, subj. to केला.
केला	Trans. verb, past tense, sing. num., mas. gend., agreeing with अपमान. This is the passive construction.
तो	Demons. pron., mas. gen., sing. num., nom. case, subj. to सांगितला.
बापास	Com. noun, sing. num., mas. gend., dat. case, governed by सांगितला.
सांगितला	Trans. verb, indic. mood, 3rd pers., sing. num., past tense, mas. gend., agreeing with its subject तो. This is the passive construction.

II. (a) मी घोड्याला मारितों.

मी	Pers. pron., mas. gend., sing. num., nom. case, subject to मारितों.
घोड्याला	Com. noun, mas. gend., sing. num., acc. case, object to मारितों.
मारितों	Trans. verb, indic. mood, pres. tense, 1st pers., sing. num., mas. gend., agreeing with its subject मी. This is the active construction with a transitive verb.

(b) तो धावतो.

तो Pers. pron., sing. num., mas. gend., nom. case, subject to धावतो.

धावतो Intrans. verb., indic. mood, 3rd pers., sing. num., mas. gend., pres. tense, agreeing with its subject तो. This is the active construction with an intransitive verb.

III. मला निजावें लागतें.

मला Pers. pron., sing. num., masc. gend., dat. case, depending on निजावें.

निजावें. Fut. pass. part., neut. gend., sing. num., dependent on लागतें. The root is निज.

लागतें Intrans. verb, 3rd pers., sing. num., neut. gend., pres. tense, indic. mood ; the root is लाग. This is the neuter construction.

GRAMMAR.

VERBAL AFFIXES.

The following terminations for the most part express *action, doer, condition, nature, capability, doing.*

*Term.**Ex.*

अ. हेर a spy.

आळ. लाजाळू bashful.

आऊ. विकाऊ fit to be sold.

ईक. खरच्चीक a spendthrift.

*Term.**Ex.*

आ. लंगडा a limper.

ऊ. पोटभरू a gorger.

णाऊ. ठेवणाऊ fit to be kept.

का. मारका a beater.

<i>Term.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>	<i>Term.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>
रा. लाजरा	a bashful person.	या. विक्या	a seller.
ईव. जाणीव	a wise person.	ईत. चकचकीत	a shining.

The following express *completion* of that which the root expresses :—

<i>Term.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>	<i>Term.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>
ईव. पाळीव	tamed.	ईत. पडोत	fallow.
ईर. फुटोर	fit to be broken.	ईल. छापोल	printed.
ट. कुजट	rotten.	ईक. पढोक	instructed.

The following express *state, condition, act* :—

<i>Term.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>	<i>Term.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>
अवा. बोलवा	rumour	आट. गडगडाट	thunder.
ई. उडो	a leap.	ण. चढण	an ascent.
णा. करूणा	pity.	णो. करणी	a doing.
णूक. वर्तणूक	conduct.	वण. वाढवण	increasing.
ऊ. खाऊ	sweetmeat.	ऊं. हसुं	derision.

ADJECTIVAL AFFIXES.

The following terminations when applied to adjectives form abstract nouns :—

आ. ताठ	haughtiness.	आई. भिटाई	boldness.
ई. गरिवी	poverty.	{ पण. वेडेपण	madness.
गिरी. कामगिरी	work.	{ पणा. थोरपणा	greatness.
{ वा. गरवा	coolness.	{ ता. गृहस्थता	gentility.
{ वी. थोरवी	greatness.	{ त्व. दानृत्व	generosity.
वाणा. दीनवाना	pitiableness.		

NOMINAL AFFIXES.

<i>Term.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>	<i>Term.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>
कुली. खनुकुलो	a small bow.	कट. वळकट	strong.
रू. पाखरूं	a bird.	आर. कुंभार	a potter.
कार. ग्रंथकार	an author.	आजी. सोंगाजी	a hypocrite.
आरी. पिंजारी	a carder.	आळू. झाँपाळू	a sleepy person.
आळ. हाताळ	a thief.	वट. रानवट	barbarous.
वटा. गारवटा	cold.	कर. खेळकर	a player.
मंत. थीमंत	rich.	करो. भाडेकरो	a letter of carts.
		चा. हातचा	manual.

PREFIXES.

<i>Pref.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>
अभि.	to.	अधिकार authority.
अभि.	on both sides.	अभ्यास study.
उन्.	out.	उन्नेजन encouragement.
दुर्.	bad.	दुर्दैव misfortune.
प्रति.	against.	प्रतिशब्द echo.
इति.	in this way.	इतिहास history.
अप.	away from.	अपमान dishonour.
अव.	away from.	अवकृपा disfavour.
उप.	near to.	उपकार benefaction.
निर्.	out of	निर्गुण without qualities.
सम्.	together.	संबंध connection.
कु.	bad.	कुकर्म bad action..
भिक.	reproach.	भिकार hooting.
प्रानः	early.	प्रानःकाळ morning.

Pref.	Meaning.	Ex.
स.	{ with.	सजीव living.
सह.		सहवास living with.
न.	not.	नास्तिक infidel.
वहि:	outward.	वहिष्कार excommunication.
स्वयम्	self.	स्वयंभू self-born.

ते तु म्हटलेंस. Why is this wrong?

There is here a confusing of two verbal constructions. म्हटले is correct.

The following verbs can take the active construction when other verbs require the passive :—

जेवणे	to dine.	चावणे	to bite.
बोलणे	to speak.	पावणे	to obtain.
विणे	to bring forth.	विसरेण	to forget.
आचरणे	to practise.	हरणे	to carry away.
पांघरणे	to clothe.	पिणे	to drink.
लेणे	to put on.	म्हणणे	to say.
समजणे	to understand.	न्हाणे	to bathe.
पढणे	to study.	नेसणे	to put on.
भिणे	to fear.	लागणे	to touch.
शिकणे	to learn.	शिवणे	to touch.

The terminations ता and त्व are equivalent in every respect excepting gender, and the fact of त्व being more ornate than ता. The student will find that Molesworth contradicts himself with regard to this subject: *vide* Molesworth's Dict., pp. vi. and 393. Thus प्रभुता comes from the noun प्रभु, and not from an adjective, and its signification is *the office of a lord*.

The termination **णी** is properly only applied to Marâthi nouns. Nouns ending in **णी** are inflected in the same way as those ending in **ण**, with which they are identical, excepting in gender.

In Marâthi the *augment* आगम is found. It exists in व्हावा, where व is an augment, and in करित, where इ is an augment.

The *substitution of letters for letters of the root* आदेश is common :—

Ex. मुख + इंदु become मुखेंदु moon-faced; सोसणे becomes सोशित, where श is the substituted letter.

Reduplication, पैनःपून्य, is sometimes found as in the word ज्ञाला, which coming from होणे was originally जहाला.

READING.

पत्रावरून मला असें दिसले कीं तो त्या दोन्ही
 Pattrâwarûna malâ asen disalen kîn to tyâ donhî
 गोटींस कबूल ज्ञाला वासुदेवास मात्र ते खरें
 goshṭînsa kabûla zâlâ Vâsudevâsa mâtra ten kharen
 वाटले नाहीं. माझ्या मामा तुं कठोर होऊं नको.
 vâtalen nâhîn. Mâzyâ mâmâ tûn kathora hoûn nako.
 बरे तर पाहूं या.
 Baren tara pâhûn yâ.

साकी.

देवा आहें मंदमती मी नकळे मजला कांहीं
 Devâ ahen mandamatî mî nakalle majalâ kânhîn
 अज्ञानजलीं भ्रमतीं श्रमतीं वहुविध मी
 ajnyânajalîn bhramaton shramaton bahuvidha mî
 शंकाहीं.
 shankânhîn.

ERRATA.

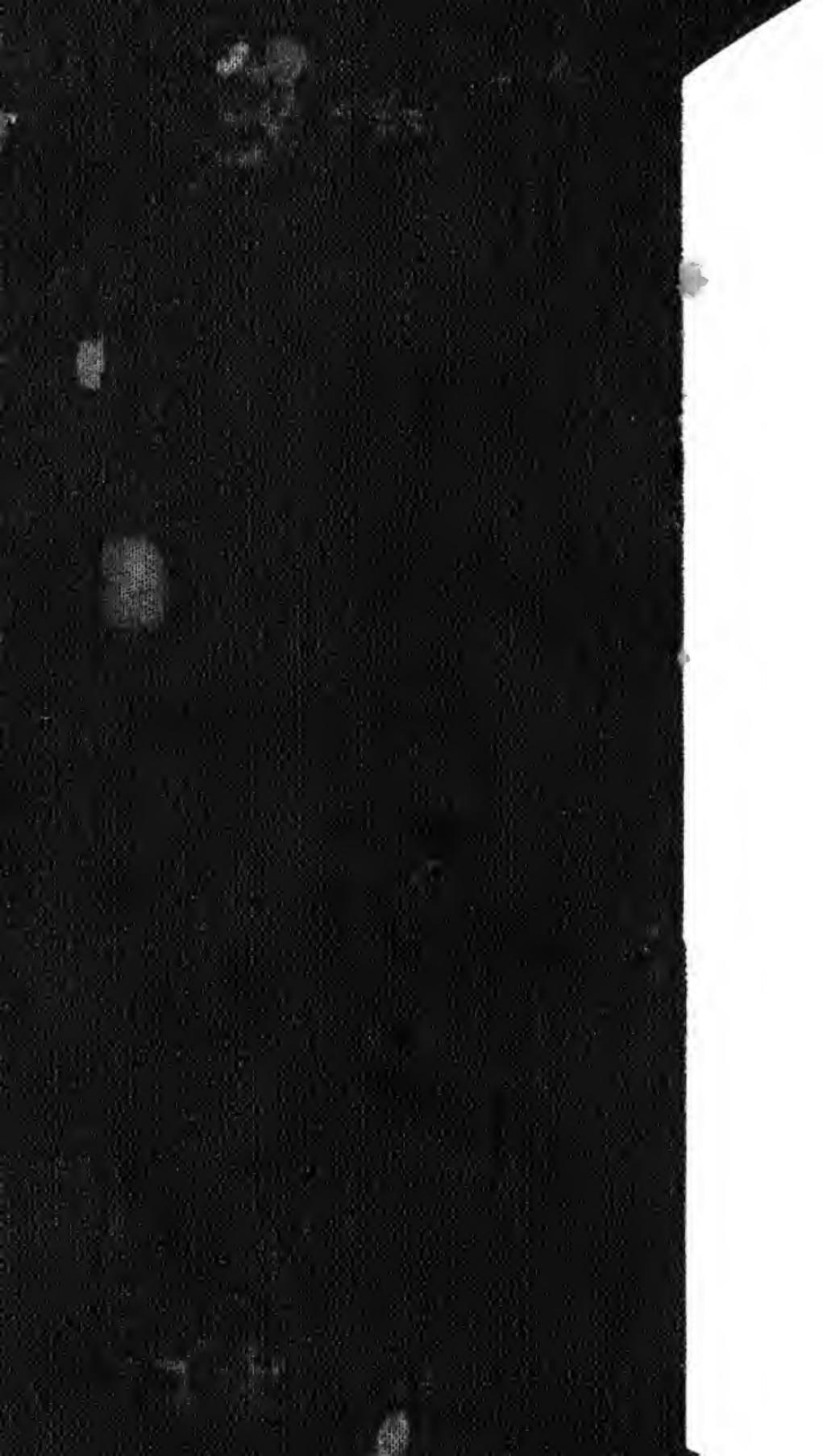
<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Read</i>
4	13	ow	ou
4	13	वन	वन
6	13	वली	वलि
7	last	इं	इँ
9	last	चाकू	चाकु
17	21	जमहून	मजहून
51	25	(ण)	(णं)
54	2	करता	करिता
59	14	causal	causal)
59	15	make).	make
66	last but one	nominative	subject
67	last but four	subject	agent
68	12	passive	neuter

BOMBAY :
PRINTED AT THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.









PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

PK Bellairs, Henry Spencer
2357 Kenrick
B45 A grammar of the Marathi
1868 language

